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62
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

1911

GLADIOLUS
MAKE BEAUTIFUL
SUMMER & FALL FLOWERS

and GUIDE for
the FARM and GARDEN

Wood's
HIGH GRADE
seeds

WOOD'S
EVERGREEN
LAWN GRASS
MAKES
BEAUTIFUL
VELVETY
LAWNS

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS
RICHMOND, VA. U.S.A.



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HARDY ROSES, STRONG VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS

Outdoor-Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the very best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. We can ship these roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. A light protection of litter or coarse manure, for the roots after setting out, is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root growth and development.

Prices of all varieties (customer's selection), 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Everblooming Tea, or Monthly Roses

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large a mass of bloom at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

Etoile de Lyon.—Rich golden yellow; very desirable.

Safrano.—Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.

Catherine Mermet.—Beautiful pink; a splendid rose.

Baldwin (Helen Gould).—Continuous bloomer, and a fine rose.

Marie Von Houtte.—Pale canary-yellow, passing to creamy white.

Clothilde Soupert.—Color ivory-white, remarkably free bloomer.

Monthly Cabbage.—Large flowers; pink; well-known garden rose.

Madame Lombard.—Beautiful shade of rosy bronze; free bloomer.

Burbank.—Color cherry-crimson; large double flowers, fragrant.

Marie Lambert, or Snowflake.—Color creamy white; free bloomer.

Bon Silene.—Bright rosy crimson, changing to light rose.

La Detroit.—Shell pink, very fragrant.

The Bride.—White; makes beautiful buds.

Meteor.—Dark crimson; vigorous grower.

Maman Cochet.—White; beautiful buds and flowers.

Maman Cochet.—Pink; very desirable; free bloomer.

Bourbon and China Roses

Very Desirable Free-Blooming Hardy Roses.

Malmaison.—Color, beautiful rich creamy flesh; deliciously fragrant.

Duchess de Brabant.—Attractive shade of soft rosy pink; free bloomer.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These make a larger growth, larger flowers, and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom so continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however, they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer.

Baron de Bonstettin.—Blackish crimson; large and full.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Crimson; fine; very attractive.

Paul Neyron.—Large flowers; pink; one of the very best.

Magna Charta.—Dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.

Caroline Testout.—An exquisite free-blooming pink rose.

Alf. Colomb.—Clear cherry red; extra large flowers.

Mrs. R. B. Cant.—Clear, bright, rosy pink; quite fragrant.

Margaret Dickson.—White, with pale flesh center. A free bloomer.

Coquette des Alpes.—White; sometimes tinged with pale blush.

Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler.—Rapid grower, producing flowers in clusters.

Reine Marie Henriette.—Cherry red; a beautiful rose.

Climbing Meteor.—Deep rich velvety red; free bloomer.

Climbing Wootton.—Flowers large, of bright magenta-red.

Pillar of Gold.—Rosy pink, base of petals yellow; free bloomer.

Dorothy Perkins.—A clear, shell-pink; flowers in clusters.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.—Bears brilliant flowers in clusters.

White Rambler.—A white climber, of free foliage.

Pink Rambler.—Same as Crimson Rambler, differing only in color.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS. Per dozen, 15 cts.; per 100, 75 cts. Prices in larger quantities quoted on request.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Ready January, February, March, July and August. 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

HORSE-RADISH ROOTS. Dozen, 20 cts.; 100, 60 cts.

CELERY PLANTS. Ready June, July and August. 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00; in 3,000 lots and over, \$2.75 per 1,000.

LETUCE PLANTS. Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00.

EGG PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$8.00.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June. 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00; in 3,000 lots and over \$1.75 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$6.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS. Strong roots. Each 10 cts.; dozen \$1.00; per 100, 5.00. If Rhubarb Roots to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. each for postage.

SAGE ROOTS. Each 10 cts.; dozen 75 cts.

THYME ROOTS. Each 10 cts.; dozen 75 cts.

FLOWER POTS and SAUCERS, Very Best Quality.

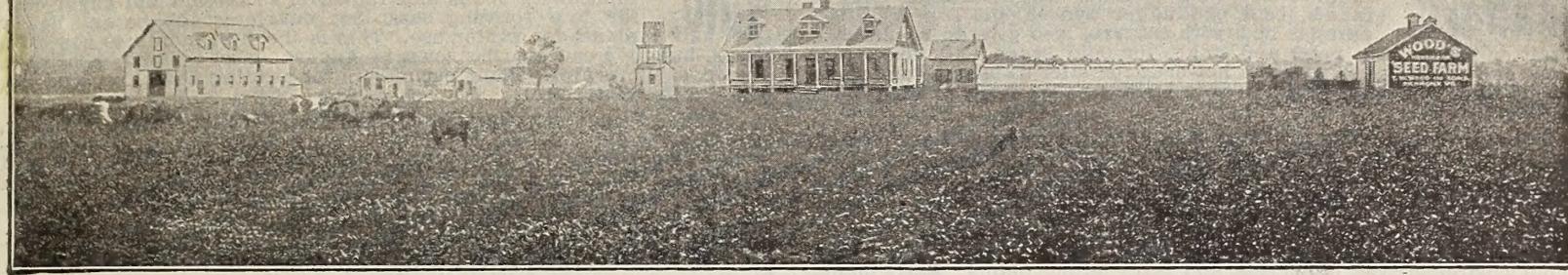
Charges will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

STANDARD POTS—INSIDE MEASUREMENT.

Diam.	Doz.	100	1000	Diam.	Doz.	100	1000	Diam.	Doz.	100	1000
2 inch	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$4.50	3 inch	\$0.18	\$1.00	\$8.00	6 inch	\$0.60	\$3.50	\$33.00
2 1/4 " . . . . .	.12	.65	5.00	4 " . . . . .	.25	1.40	12.50	7 " . . . . .	.08	.85	5.75
2 1/2 " . . . . .	.15	.75	5.50	5 " . . . . .	.40	2.50	22.50	8 " . . . . .	.12	1.25	9.00
Diam.	Doz.	100		Diam.	Doz.	100		Diam.	Doz.	100	
4 inch	\$0.20	\$1.25		5 inch	\$0.40	\$2.75		9 inch	\$0.08	\$0.75	
5 " . . . . .	.25	1.50		6 inch	\$0.60	\$4.25		10 inch	\$0.09	\$0.80	
6 inch	\$0.30	\$2.00						11 inch		\$0.10	\$1.00
								12 inch		\$0.12	\$1.20

Our KENBROOK SEED FARM

SHOWING BUNGALOW, GREENHOUSES, BARN,
SEED STORAGE HOUSE, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.



OUR THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CATALOGUE

NEVER in our history has the outlook for our agriculturists been brighter. The good crops which have been made during the past season, together with the high prices of cotton and tobacco, in which our southern farmers are so largely interested, promise an era of prosperity that has never before been equalled. The high prices of these money crops, together with the good crops of corn, hay, forage and other crops, make our farmers more independent of purchasing their supplies from other sections than ever before. We believe that the South has an era of prosperity before it that is not equalled by any other section of our country, and this should stimulate our farmers to put forth greater efforts than ever before.

The volume of our business has again shown a large increase during the past year. We appreciate this, as the best evidence of the high quality of the seeds which we are supplying.

OUR TRADE IN FARM SEEDS is one of the largest in this country. Our knowledge of the seed business and facilities for growing and securing the very best stocks, together with our large warehouse capacity, enable us to supply the very best seeds at as low prices as first-class seeds can be sold.

THE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS which we offer embraces the very best varieties in cultivation. We do not attempt to multiply the number of varieties, but in selecting and growing our seeds, our constant aim is to supply the very best seeds that can be grown.

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS: Our great specialty is in supplying seeds which are adapted to our gardeners' and truckers' trade, and our special strains of vegetable seeds, particularly of cabbage, tomato, antaloupe, watermelon, squash and other seeds, have long been noted for their superiority and for the profitable crops which they make for our customers.

Our Hollybrook, Kenbrook and Williamson farms are devoted entirely to our business, both in seed growing and testing and experimenting, so that we can give our customers the very best of information, and the very best quality of seeds that it is possible to obtain.

Thanking our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of your orders, we remain

Yours very truly,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, January 1, 1911.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION and TERMS OF SALE.

How to Send Money Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

Seeds by Mail, Postage Paid At prices quoted postpaid, we deliver the seeds at our expense to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Where not quoted postpaid, if seeds are to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound to cover postage. On beans, corn and peas, the postage is 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart extra; on onion sets, 10 cents quart extra.

Seeds by Express By special agreement, the Express Companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rate on five pounds or less, to any point in the State, is twenty-five cents; on fifty pounds or less, fifty cents; larger packages twenty per cent. lower than usual merchandise rates.

Cheaper Freight Rates and Quick Shipment For large orders, shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Richmond is one of the best distributing points in this country, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

Fluctuating in Prices Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain, and other field seeds, fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed—the middle of December. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

About Warranting Seeds While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interests, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

Calendar of Monthly Operations—WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Applies to sections same climate as Middle Virginia. For other sections allowance must be made, according as they are earlier or later. For instance Charleston, S. C., district, plans should be considered for two weeks earlier in Spring and two weeks later in the fall.

January.

Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for pole beans and peas. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress grass and clover fields or fall sown grain. If winter is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for spring crops.

February. Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in hot-beds sow egg plant, tomato and pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, spring kale, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in tobacco seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and towards end of month, grass and clover seeds can safely be put in. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep grazing.

March.

This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, corn salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato, pepper, and egg-plant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, asparagus and rhubarb, horse radish roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with oats, clover, grass of all sorts, tobacco. Plant artichokes for hogs. Sow dwarf essex rape.

April.

Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce and tomato in open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrot, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, spring kale, early turnip, kohlrabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums and rhubarb, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangel wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can be sown, and dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them in early. Later in the month sow mangel wurzels for stock, plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, etc.

May.

Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomato, radish, brussel sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eye peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cow peas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

June.

Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, navy and snap beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cow peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn. Mangel wurzel beets can yet be sown.

July.

Plant snap beans and radish for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow ruta bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German and Hungarian millet for hay or fodder, corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cow Peas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August.

Continue planting snap beans for the table and pickles. If any cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise celery plants. Sow Wood's cabbage and Big Boston lettuces for fall heading, likewise endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parsley, spinach, kale, turnip, ruta baga and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetches and rape, and toward the end of the month grasses and clover seed and alfalfa can be safely put in.

September.

Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbage late in the month. Put out onion sets. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad, leek, parsley, kale and extra early peas. Dutch bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter and hairy vetches. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October.

Put out onion sets. Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats, rye, barley, vetches. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops, write for a copy.

November.

Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and horse radish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herd's grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soil and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

December.

Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot-beds or cold frames, and beets, radish and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

"Wood's Crop Special" issued monthly gives full information as to crops that can be planted to advantage and profit each month throughout the year. Mailed free on request.

MARKET GROWERS

Plant Wood's Seeds

For Profitable Crops.

Read what our customers say about the superiority of WOOD'S SEEDS:

I have been using your seeds for several years and am well pleased with them. I sowed \$12.80 worth of your cabbage seeds last year and sold 233,000 plants. My plants give perfect satisfaction everywhere. I gave a premium this year for the largest cabbage head grown from my plants, and a lot of them weighed 24 to 28 lbs.—E. E. PADGETT, Rutherford Co., N. C., Sept. 5, 1910.

I consider your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans the most prolific and satisfactory of all the various varieties of bush lima beans, and I've tried them all.—P. M. BUCKINGHAM, Barnwell Co., S. C., Oct. 13, 1909.

I cannot speak too highly of Wood's Red Speckled Valentine Beans. I planted 1½ bushels this year, and raised the best crop of beans I ever raised.—W. E. HOPE, Kanawha Co., W. Va., Oct. 24, 1910.

I have been planting your Crosby's Egyptian Beet for the last four or five years and have been having beets on our local market several days ahead of any of our market gardeners. I shall continue to plant them.—F. L. SAVAGE, Edgecombe Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is the earliest, best, and most prolific white squash I have ever seen.—J. R. DAVIS, Polk Co., Fla., Oct. 26, 1909.

**SPECIAL BULK
PRICES ON**

Wood's Seeds for Market Growers.

Below we give our special bulk prices on the leading varieties of vegetable seeds used by market growers and gardeners in large quantities. For more than thirty years we have been supplying Wood's Vegetable Seeds to an ever-increasing number of our best truckers and gardeners. By numerous tests and selections on our farms, we are constantly improving both the quality and productiveness of our seeds, and the large and steady increase in our trade is the best evidence that both our seeds and methods of business are giving the most satisfactory results to our customers.

The bulk prices named below are for shipment by freight or express, as may be ordered, customers paying transportation charges. Half-pounds will be supplied at pound rates; half-bushels at bushel rates. For prices on smaller quantities than here named, see prices printed in body of catalogue.

GARDEN PEAS

	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Lightning Excelsior	\$1.75	\$6.50
Alaska	1.75	6.50
Large Podded Alaska	2.00	7.25
First and Best	1.65	6.25
Ameer	2.00	7.25
Horsford's Market Garden	1.75	6.50
McLean's Advancer	1.75	6.50
Thomas Laxton	2.75	10.00
Champion of England	1.75	7.00
Improved Sugar Marrow	1.25	4.25
Eclipse or Surprise	2.00	7.25
Large White Marrowfat	1.25	4.25
Black Eye Marrowfat	1.25	4.25

BUSH, or SNAP BEANS— Green Podded Varieties

	Peck.	Bushel.
Hodson Green Pod	\$1.25	\$4.50
Wood's Earl't Red Speck'd Valentine	1.25	4.50
Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks	1.25	4.25
Black Valentine	1.40	5.00
Bountiful	1.25	4.50
Early Yellow Six Weeks	1.10	3.75
Longfellow	1.50	5.25
Extra Early Refugee	1.20	4.25
Giant Stringless Green Pod	1.40	5.25
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	1.60	6.00
Refugee, or Thousand to One	1.20	4.00
Full Measure	1.75	6.50

BUSH, or SNAP BEANS— Wax Varieties

	Peck.	Bushel.
Hodson Wax	1.40	5.00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax	1.40	5.00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	1.40	5.00
Davis Kidney Wax	1.50	5.25
Dwarf Black Wax	1.35	5.00
New Pencil Pod Black Wax	1.40	5.25
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax	1.40	5.25
Dwarf Golden Wax	1.35	5.00
Crystal, or Cabbage Wax	1.40	5.00
New Hardy Wax	1.60	6.00

LIMA BEANS

	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Prolific Bush Lima	1.60	6.00
Henderson's Bush Lima	1.50	5.60
Burpee's Bush Lima	1.60	6.00
Fordhook Bush Lima	2.00	7.50
Wood's Improved Pole Lima	1.60	6.00
Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima	1.60	5.75
Large White Lima	1.50	5.50
Challenger Lima	1.75	6.50
Carpenteria Pole Lima	2.50	8.50

BEETS

	5-lb. lots	lb. and over
Crosby's Improved Egyptian	65c.	60c.
Extra Early Egyptian	55c.	50c.
Wood's Crimson Globe	65c.	60c.
Extra Early Eclipse	55c.	50c.
Improved Early Blood Turnip	50c.	45c.
Detroit Dark Red	60c.	55c.

CARROTS

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate	20c.	60c.
Early Scarlet Horn	20c.	50c.
Half Long Danvers	20c.	60c.
Oxheart, or Guerande	20c.	55c.
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted	20c.	50c.
Chantenay, or Model	20c.	60c.
Improved Long Orange	15c.	50c.

CANTALOUP

	5-lb. lots	lb. and over
New Early Rocky Ford	\$1.40	\$1.30
Rocky Ford Netted Gem	.60	.55
Wood's Netted Gem	.65	.60
Netted Rock or Eden Gem	.75	.70
Wood's Perfection	.90	.85
Extra Early Hackensack	.75	.70
Burrell's Gem	.75	.70
Baltimore, or Acme	.80	.75
Jenny Lind	.65	.60
Extra Early Hanover	.90	.85

CELERY

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Golden S-Blanching (French grown)	\$3.50	\$12.00
Improved White Plume	.50	1.65
Dwarf Golden Heart	.40	1.40
Giant Pascal	.40	1.50
Winter Queen	.60	1.65

CABBAGE

	5-lb. lots	lb. and over
Wood's Extra Early	\$2.00	
Wood's Charleston Wakefield	1.50	1.40
Wood's Select'd Early Jer. Wakefield	1.50	1.40
Early Spring	1.50	
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	1.40	1.25
Henderson's Early Summer	1.40	1.25
Henderson's Succession	1.40	1.25
All Head Early	1.50	
All Seasons	1.40	1.25
Sure Head	1.40	
Large Late Drum Head	1.30	1.25
Danish Win. B-Head or Hollander	2.90	
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch	1.50	
Autumn King, or World-Beater	1.40	

CUCUMBER

	5-lb. lots	lb. and over
Klondike	75c.	70c.
Davis Perfect	75c.	70c.
Arlington White Spine	70c.	65c.
Improved Early White Spine	70c.	65c.
Improved Long Green	70c.	65c.
Emerald	70c.	65c.
Green Prolific Pickling	65c.	60c.
Early Green Cluster	70c.	65c.
NEW MODEL.—An extra fine strain of White Spine	80c.	75c.

CORN

	Peck.	Bushel.
Extra Early Adams	\$0.85	\$2.75
Early Adams or Burlington	.85	2.75
Ideal Early Adams	.90	3.00
Delicious Cream	1.00	3.50
Trucker's Favorite	.90	3.00
White Evergreen	1.00	3.75
Country Gentleman	1.10	3.75
Stowell's Evergreen	1.00	3.50

EGG PLANT

	1/4-lb.	lb.
New York Improved Purple	\$1.00	\$3.40
Black Beauty	1.10	3.75
Florida High Bush	1.00	3.50

LETTUCE

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Wood's Cabbage	50c.	\$1.40
May King	50c.	1.25
Early Prize Head	35c.	1.00
Grand Rapids	35c.	1.00
Improved Hanson	35c.	1.00
Wood's Improved Big Boston	40c.	1.00
California Cream Butter	30c.	.90

WATERMELON

	5-lb lots	lb. and over
Harris' Earliest	65c.	60c.
Dark Icing	50c.	45c.
Alabama Sweets	40c.	35c.
New Favorite	50c.	45c.
Tom Watson	80c.	75c.
Halbert Honey	80c.	75c.
Jackson	90c.	85c.
Eden	35c.	30c.
Florida Favorite	45c.	40c.
Improved Georgia Rattlesnake	80c.	75c.
Carolina Bradford	40c.	35c.
Kolb Gem	35c.	30c.
Kleckley's Sweets	50c.	45c.
Blue Gem, or Iceberg	35c.	30c.
Jones, or Jumbo	35c.	30c.
Duke Jones	35c.	30c.
Girardeau's Triumph	35c.	30c.
Dixie	35c.	30c.

ONION SEED

	Pound.
Extra Early White Pearl	\$1.30
Yellow Globe Danvers	1.00
Silver Skin, or White Portugal	2.00
Large Red Wethersfield	1.10
Southport White Globe	2.40
Southport Red Globe	1.10
Prize Taker, or Spanish King	1.30
Mammoth Silver King	1.25
Crystal Wax Bermuda	2.40
White Bermuda	2.00
Red Bermuda	2.00

PEPPER

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Chinese Giant	\$1.00	\$3.50
Ruby King	.60	2.00
Ruby Giant	.90	3.00
Bell, or Bullnose	.50	1.75
Neapolitan	.75	2.50

PARSNIP

	15c.	40c.
Wood's Improved	15c.	40c.
Sugar, or Hollow Crown	15c.	35c.

RADISH

	5-lb. lots	lb. and over

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Seeds of Special Merit



Carpinteria Pole Lima

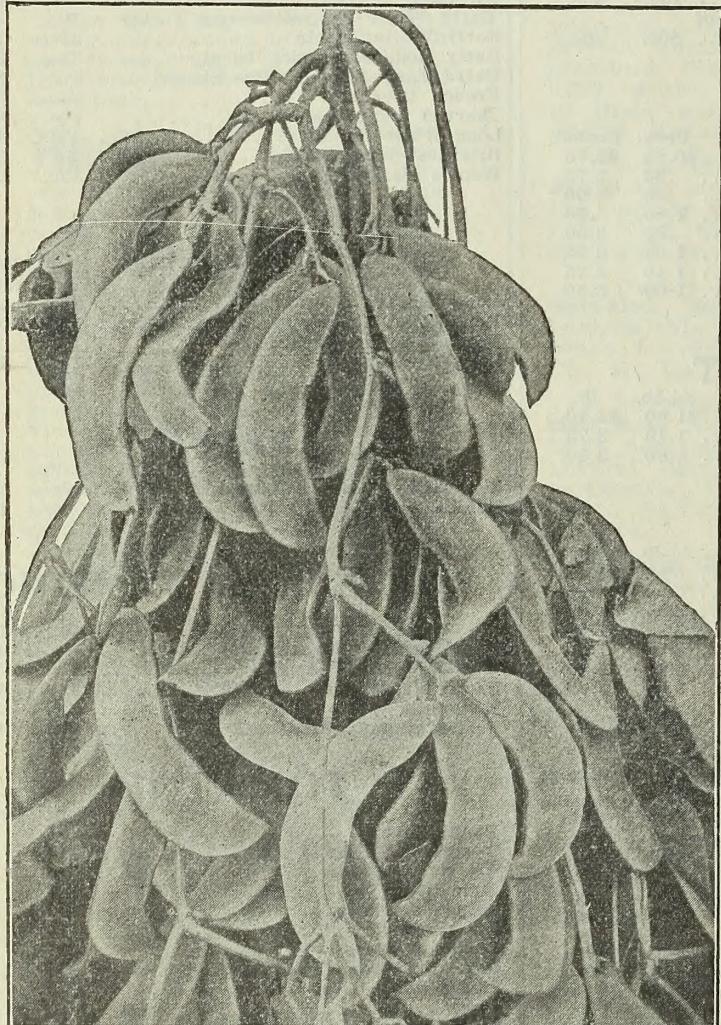
A new pole lima, originating on the seed farm of one of the largest growers of lima beans in California.

In productiveness it excels all other pole lima beans. The vine is very strong, of vigorous growth, with many large branches or runners, which produce a great many large pods, closely filled with large beans.

Beans large size and thick. The beans are large seeded, and much thicker than the ordinary large lima. It is a plump, well-developed seed, and comes nearer to having every seed perfect than any other kind. The pods contain from three to four beans, a large proportion containing four.

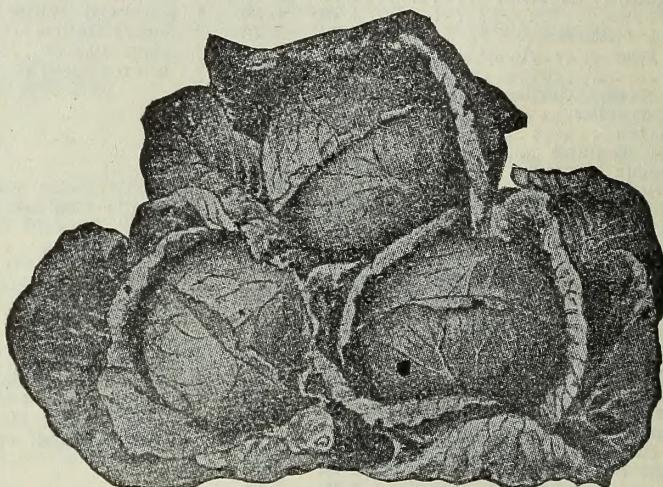
We recommend this new introduction to our customers, as promising to be a most valuable introduction and improvement in pole limas.

Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$8.50.



Cluster showing enormous productiveness of the Carpinteria Pole Lima.

Glory of Enkhuizen Cabbage



A comparatively new cabbage from Holland, it has met with exceptional popularity on account of its earliness, sure headedness, and fine keeping quality. The heads are of medium size, just right for market, globe shaped, and of handsome green color. The quality is excellent, and the leaves being fine ribbed and the outer leaves set close, permitting close planting. Where this variety has been tried in the market growing centres the growers have been very enthusiastic.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Watters Solid Net Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

This is considered one of the finest strains of shipping cantaloupes grown in the famous Rocky Ford Valley of Colorado. It has the thickest, heaviest coated netting of any cantaloupe grown, and a very small seed cavity. Keeps hard and firm for shipping long distances, and at the same time the quality of the meat is extra fine. We strongly recommend this new cantaloupe to our growers, particularly where growing for shipping or market. It makes a uniform size, and can be crated and shipped to the very best advantage.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10 postpaid; by express, \$1.00 per lb.

Challenger Pole Lima Beans

This new variety of lima beans makes pods much thicker than those of the other limas, containing four or five beans each, of large, thick, white beans of the finest quality. This variety has proved very popular wherever introduced, and is becoming one of the most popular varieties with market gardeners who grow for New York market. We recommend to gardeners who have been planting pole limas, to plant at least a portion of their crop in this new Challenge Lima. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.

The Brimmer Tomato

The Peer of Table Tomatoes. Remarkable for its Large Size, Its Solid, Tender Flesh, Superior and Distinct Flavor. Our Customers Enthusiastic in its Praise, Both for Large Size and Fine Table Qualities.

We introduced this splendid new tomato to our customers for the first time the past season, and received the most enthusiastic reports from those who planted it, both as to its large size and splendid table qualities. The demand for this seed was

so large the past season that our stock was exhausted long before the season closed. We regret that a good many of our customers were disappointed in securing the seed of this splendid tomato. Owing to the fact that this tomato is very solid meated and contains very few seeds, our supply of the seed is short again this year, and we suggest early orders from our customers, so as to be sure of securing the seed. All who have eaten or seen this tomato are enthusiastic in its praise, for the large, smooth fruits produced, and its delicious, tender and superior flavor, being thoroughly distinct and superior in this respect to any tomato we have ever grown.

We give below a few extracts from some of the many letters received from our customers in regard to the large size and extra fine qualities of this new introduction.

Price, 20 cts. per pkt.; three packets for 50 cts.

Brimmer Tomato best of all the extra large Tomatoes.

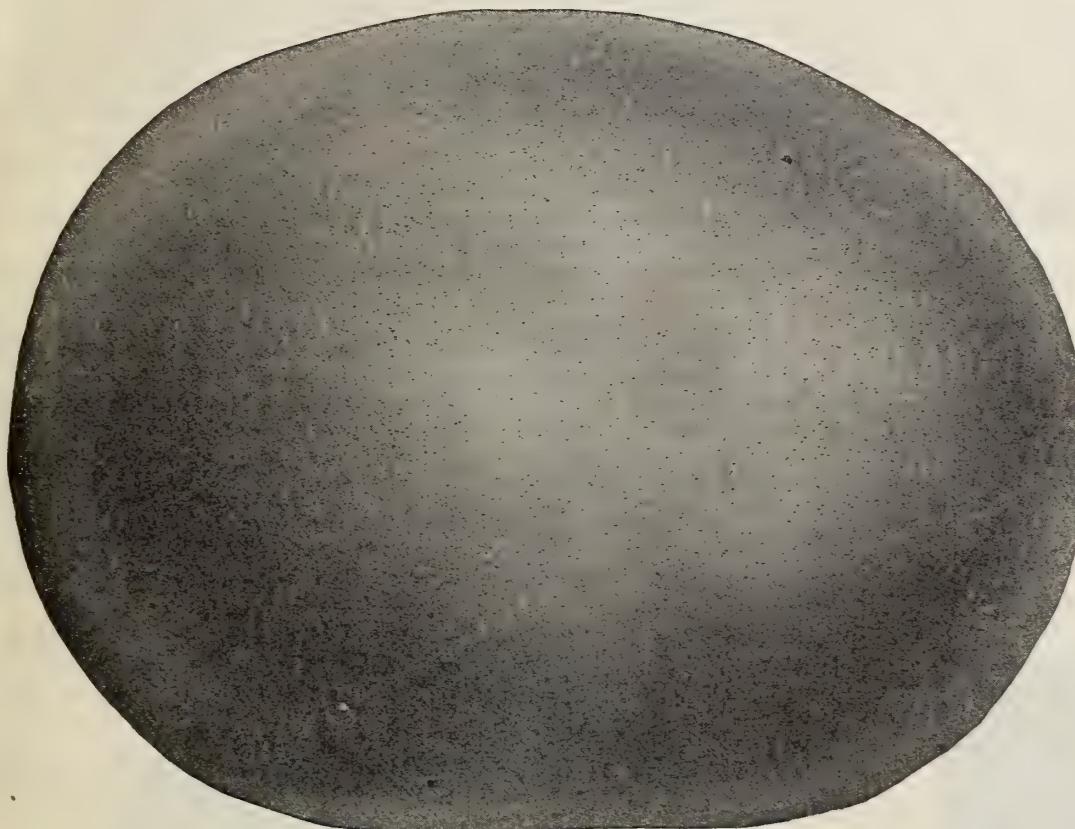
The Brimmer Tomato is of the very best quality, and very large, of fine appearance; the best of all the extra large tomatoes.—R. N. RANDALL, Bradley Co., Tenn., September 30, 1910.

Brimmer Tomatoes Weighed from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each.

The Brimmer is the largest and best tomato I ever saw. Some of them weighed from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each. Everybody in the country around was charmed at such a fine crop of tomatoes. I highly recommend them to any one interested in tomatoes.—J. H. VASSAR, Halifax Co., Va., October 25, 1910.

Raised Brimmer Tomatoes Weighing as much as 3 pounds.

The Brimmer Tomatoes were satisfactory; fruited well, some specimens weighing 3 lbs. and measured 18 inches around. The largest tomatoes I ever saw.—W. B. WHITLOCK, Henry Co., Tenn., October 1, 1910.



The Famous Brimmer Tomato

CHINESE PETSAI

A distinctive Salad of Superior Quality.

A new vegetable, introduced into this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We have grown it two or three seasons on our Hollybrook Farm very satisfactorily. It is very attractive in appearance, growing something like a thick leaved kale. In color its leaves are something like mustard leaves. Cut for a salad, and boiled, like kale or mustard, makes a most desirable table vegetable. We recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will agree with us that it is a most desirable acquisition to our list of vegetables. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid, by express lb. \$1.00.

Chinese Petsai used as a Salad and also as Slaw or Celery.

It is a pleasure to write that the Chinese Petsai, which you are introducing, has done well with me, both fall and spring. It is the most rapid growing salad I know; stands frost admirably; may be put in pit and used in early winter; the centers become so tender that they may be used as slaw or celery.—C. W. STONE, Prince Edward Co., Va., June 4, 1910.

Made excellent greens all summer and fall.

The Chinese Petsai you sent us last year made most excellent greens all summer and fall until severe wintry weather.—J. C. EWING, Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 10, 1910.

Chinese Petsai—the finest flavor of all the salads.

We were delighted with the Chinese Petsai—the finest flavor of all the salads. I saved some seed and have planted it again. Thank you.—W. B. ARROWOOD, York Co., S. C., March 29, 1910.

Ohio Sugar Cantaloupe

This cantaloupe is the result of careful hybridizing and painstaking selection and breeding. We believe it to be absolutely the sweetest and most luscious green-flesh cantaloupe now on the market. It is of that desirable size in demand in all markets; round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is so deep. Distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; color of skin grey-green. Because of its firm flesh and solidity, we believe it will make a splendid shipper. Seed cavity small. The flesh is an attractive green of exquisite texture, sugary, juicy, tender and entirely free from any stringiness. It has a delightfully rich aromatic flavor. The vines are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, yielding beautifully through the entire season.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

New Hardy Wax Bean

A new introduction, claimed to be the finest, most prolific and most profitable Wax Bush Bean in cultivation. It is usually robust and healthy. The strong foliage resists disease and unfavorable weather conditions perfectly. It is remarkably prolific, and produces handsome waxy, lemon-yellow pods about 5 inches long. The pods are solid, meaty, and absolutely stringless.

It takes the prize for quality. The pods are tender at all stages of growth and of delightful flavor. They are of great beauty, stand shipping well, and this, with the prolific character of this sort, makes it pre-eminently a market gardener's favorite.

Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.

New Model Cucumber

An extra fine Cucumber of the white spine type but of a deeper richer, green color.

It is superior in earliness, productiveness and uniformity of size. It sets its fruit close to the hill, keeps its color remarkably well and is of fine flavor. We recommend it very strongly, both for truckers and for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 35 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 80 its.; in 5-lb lots and over, 75 cts. lb.

I planted the New Model Cucumbers and found them all O. K. I made fifteen hundred dollars on five acres.—SOUTHERLAND & MANLY, Duplin Co., N. C.

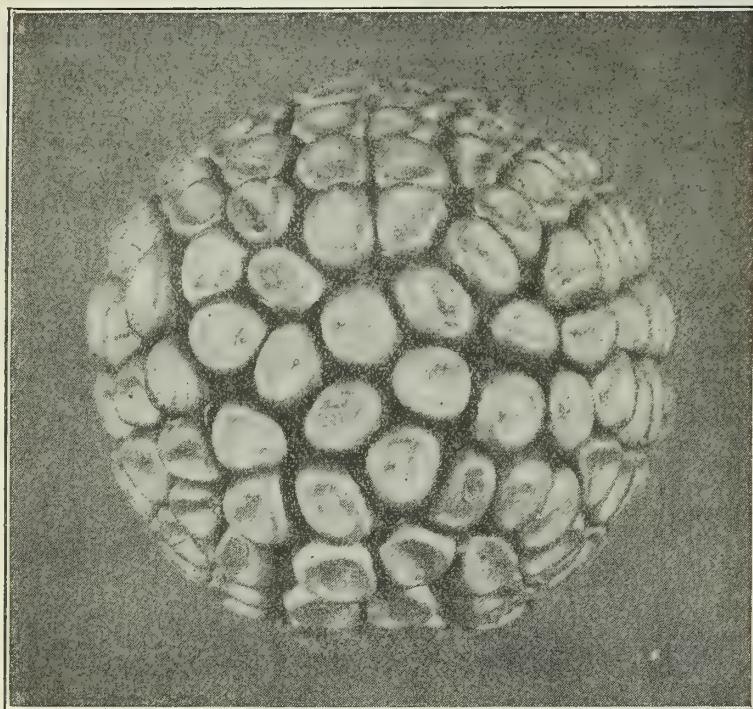
I planted fourteen hills of your New Model Cucumber seed last year, and gathered from the fourteen hills 763, or sixty-three dozen and seven cucumbers, the finest you ever saw.—W. T. FERGUSON, Randolph Co. N. C. March 2, 1908.

The Famous BOONE COUNTY CORN Prize Winning Stock

We have secured from an expert corn grower of this State a special selected stock of Boone County Corn, specially grown for seed purposes for securing the best development of ear and the largest yielding of corn.

This corn was planted in rows 4 feet apart, 2 feet between the stalks, and is an extra selected stock, both in quality and appearance. The grower of this corn has taken prizes at several fairs at which he has exhibited, and parties who wish to secure extra stock of this Boone County Corn to grow for large yields or to exhibit for prize winning at our fairs, we would recommend that they buy this stock.

The price, per quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.50. Selected ears of PRIZE WINNING STOCK, \$3.00 per bushel crate.



Tip end of ear showing the ideal in corn selection

Thoroughbred Seed Corn

All of the Seed Corns that we offer on pages 72 to 74 of this Catalogue are grown either by ourselves or by skilled corn growers from specially selected stocks, and we are improving from year to year both the quality and yield of our seed corns.

Experience has fully proven that seed corn grown in this section gives larger yields and much better crop results than northern or western seed corn for planting in this section and further south.

We sell thousands of bushels of seed corn every year, not only in this section, but in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and other Southern States, with the very best and most satisfactory results—the best evidence of which is our constantly increasing trade—wherever our seed corn is sold or introduced.

New and Improved Varieties

Cotton Seed

Direct from Originators.

We call special attention to the varieties of cotton seed that we offer on page 81 of our Catalogue. Our stocks are in nearly all instances procured direct from the originators—practical growers who are selecting and improving the strains which they offer from year to year.

The present high prices of cotton, with indications that cotton will continue to be a profitable crop for years to come, should encourage our cotton growers not only to increase their acreage, but also to plant the best seed that can be procured, thus increasing the yields and the quality of product, and thus materially increase the profits of the crop.

The following are the varieties we offer. See page 81 of our Catalogue for full descriptions.

SUGAR LOAF.—New; extra early; very prolific; fine. Pkt., 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

SIMPKIN'S PROLIFIC.—Per bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

I bought your Simpkin's Prolific Cotton Seed last spring. It has proven the earliest and most productive of any cotton I have ever planted.—Frank Garrison, Pickens Co., October 5, 1910.

TOOLE.—Per pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

I bought 25 bushels of Toole Cotton Seed from T. W. Wood & Sons, and found the seed to be very good. I notice the staple is very fine and the cotton fruited well and gave me a good yield to the acre. I am well pleased with the seed.—A. A. Willis, Colleton Co., S. C., October 1, 1910.

MORGAN'S CLIMAX.—Per bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC.—Pkt., 10 cts. postpaid; lb. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

The Russell's Big Boll Prolific Seed I got from you last year did fine. I made one bale of cotton where I have been making one-half before.—W. G. Griffin, Drew Co., Ark.

HAWKIN'S EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC.—Pkt., 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

I always get better results from your seeds than any others. The last lot I purchased of you were excellent. My Hawkins' Prolific Cotton, I purchased of you, is doing fine.—R. B. Flythe, Northampton Co., N. C.

SEA ISLAND.—The finest long staple cotton in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; \$2.00 per bushel.

Velvet Beans

The Famous Forage and Soil-Producing Plant.

Velvet beans make an enormous growth of vines—greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow-pea in yield. The vines are equally as nutritious as the cow-peas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy-matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of 1½ pecks to the acre, in drills 5 feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vine. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt., 30 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel about \$3.25. Bushel price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

The Velvet Beans I got of you made an enormous crop. I am very enthusiastic about them, and will plant a patch for cow pasture every year. The yield was very much larger than that from any other forage crop I ever grew or saw grown, and that the quality is fine. I find also that they are of great benefit to the land. All other seeds that I have gotten from you have been right up to the mark.—John V. Strole, Columbus Co., N. C., October 20, 1909.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

Our **seed potatoes** are all specially grown for seed purposes, in the best potato districts in this country, and are very much superior to stocks ordinarily sold.

Our **Maine-grown seed potatoes** have achieved quite a reputation for the superiority of stocks which we supply, and for the uniformly satisfactory yields reported by our customers.

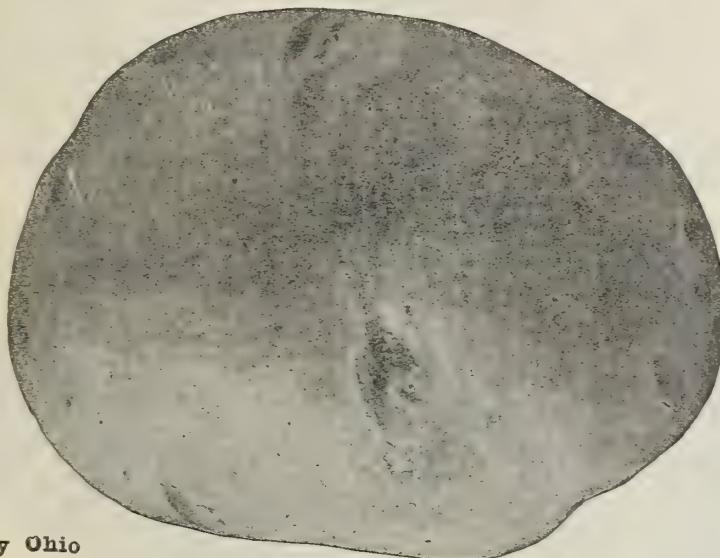
Our **Early Ohio Potatoes** are grown in the famous Red River Valley District, which is noted for producing the finest Early Ohio potatoes in this country.

The **Second Crop Potatoes**, which we offer, are grown on the Eastern Shore, from selected Maine-grown stocks. These potatoes are planted in July or early in August, and the crop dug late in the fall, which enables them to be furnished in the very best and most vigorous condition for planting in the early spring. Second Crop Seed Potatoes average a little smaller in size than Maine-grown seed potatoes, and consequently plant a little farther than those kinds.

Our **Northern-grown seed potatoes** are grown principally in New York State and Michigan.

We do one of the largest business in seed potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.—In order to have the best success in growing early potatoes, it is best to plant as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season; or if manure is used at the time of planting, it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, in order to avoid scab on the potatoes. If the ground is not rich enough, a good application of Mapes' Potato Manure or our Standard Potato Fertilizer should be used. From six to eight hundred pounds is the quantity usually used, although the use of twelve to fifteen hundred pounds to the acre is a very common occurrence.



Early Ohio

Early Ohio—The popularity of this variety to plant for an early and profitable crop is increasing every year, and customers who once plant our stock of this variety continue to do so in increasing quantities each successive year. The particular advantages of this over other early kinds are, that it averages larger, making more large-sized potatoes, and is of decided superiority in table qualities, and truckers or gardeners who want to build up a name for superior quality should plant this variety. The tubers average large in size, are oval, oblong, and round at the seed end. It makes an excellent keeper and shipper, and is very productive.

Early Ohio Potatoes.—The famous Red River Valley stock. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.60.

The Early Ohio Potatoes grew the largest I ever saw and were the earliest I ever planted. I praise you for your seed.—S. P. ALLEN, Randolph Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

The Early Ohio Potatoes bought of you last spring, gave me the finest crop I ever raised, both quality and size of potatoes. I shall want more another season.—JOHN HARVEY, Greene Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

The Early Ohio Potatoes I planted last spring were the finest I have ever raised. There was double the amount on the same ground planted the year before in Red Bliss. I have sodes of grass from the seed I bought the last two years.—C. B. ARNOLD, Polk Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

Full-Sized Barrels.—Remember, we always ship in full-sized, eleven-peck, double head barrels, and not in the under-sized barrels or cloth-head barrels which are frequently used. Our potatoes are not only superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the under-sized barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of potatoes.

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate.—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

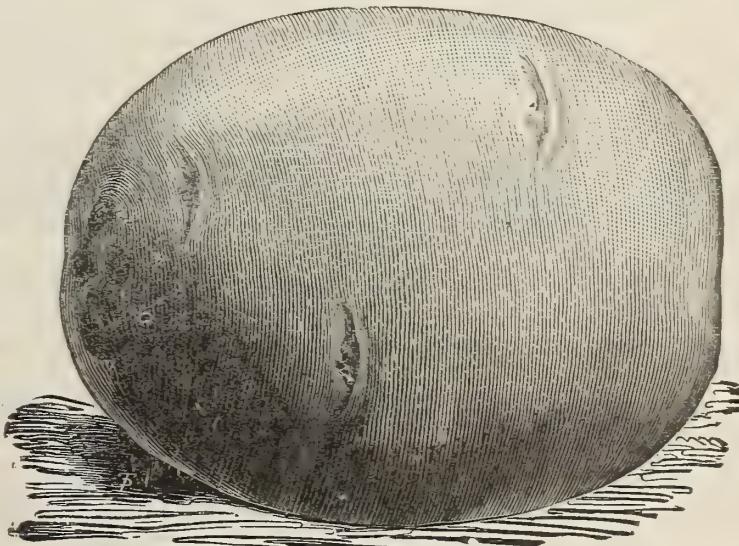
Wood's Earliest—This potato was introduced by us several years ago, and still continues to prove one of the most popular extra early potatoes in our list. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with shallow eyes; flesh pure white; skin white, with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities. A heavy yelder, and produces nearly all large potatoes.

Maine-Grown Seed.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bus. \$1.60; barrel, about \$3.75

I found your seed all O. K. and was especially pleased with Wood's Earliest Potatoes.—L. B. SMITH, Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 4, 1910.

I think the "Wood's Earliest" the finest potato in the world. I have raised Wood's Earliest potatoes since you first introduced them, and they do better for me than any other kind.—MRS. R. S. SAUNDERS, Franklin Co., Va., April 26, 1910.

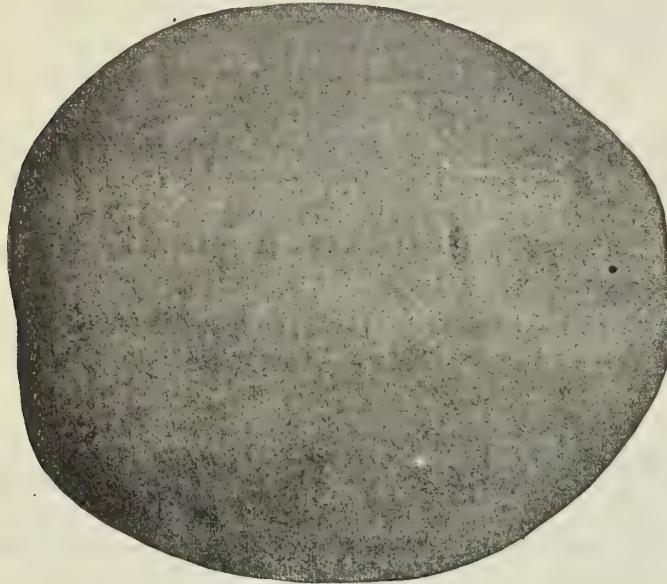
I used your seed last year, and found them satisfactory in every way. I used the Wood's Earliest Potatoes last year, and they were the finest I ever grew. We will send you a big order a little later.—MRS. C. G. BROWN, Alamance Co., N. C., Jan. 26, 1909.



Wood's Earliest Potato

Irish Cobbler Potatoes

Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes,
Superior Both in Quality and
Productiveness.



Irish Cobbler

Irish Cobbler—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety, of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality.

MAINE-GROWN IRISH COBBLERS.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.40. Write for prices in quantity.

SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLERS.—Grown from selected Maine-grown stocks. Per peck, 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.25.

Let me say that the Irish Cobbler Potatoes bought of you has made the most abundant yield of potatoes we have ever had in the nine years of potato growing and that at the same time the potatoes are of the largest size and finest quality I have ever seen in Albemarle Co. I am more than pleased with them.—L. R. CARTER, Albemarle Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1910.

The three barrels of Irish Cobbler seed I bought of you last spring were fine. I have planted Irish potatoes in the South for seventeen years and find the Cobbler to be the best I have raised. They have made good mealy tubers and keep the best of any variety.—C. C. HILL, Baldwin Co., Ala., Oct. 1, 1910.

I have grown the Irish Cobbler for the last two years and find them the most satisfactory for market. They average much larger in size than other varieties grown by me, are smoother furnishing a much larger per cent of prunes than other sorts grown.—F. L. TAYLOR, Gloucester Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1910.

I consider the Maine-grown Irish Cobbler seed potatoes the best variety we can get to plant in this section. I was very much pleased with the potatoes bought from T. W. Wood & Sons last spring to plant.—P. C. JONES, Pamlico Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

TRIUMPH, or RED BLISS.—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second-crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring.

Northern-Grown Red Bliss.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

Second-Crop Red Bliss.—Peck, 60 cts.; bus., \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

The Maine Red Bliss Potatoes I got from you this year were the best I have ever grown. In fact, all seeds bought of T. W. WOOD & SONS have always given the best results.—OMER H. WYCKOFF, Warren Co., N. C.

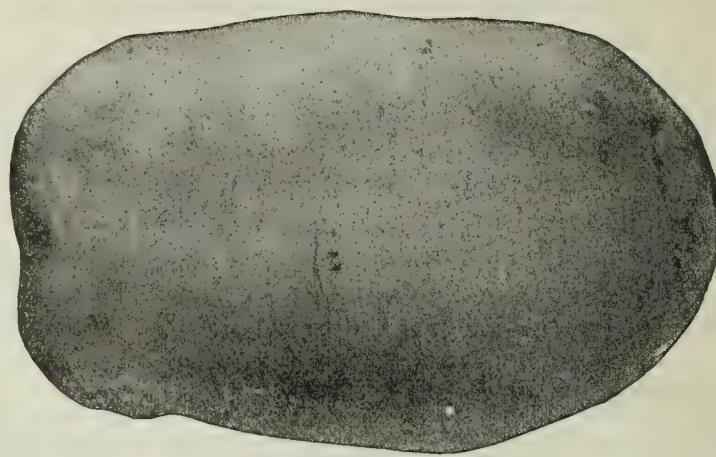
WHITE BLISS.—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety.

Maine-Grown White Bliss.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$3.60.

Bovee—An extra early potato, somewhat similar to Beauty of Hebron. Fine growth; dwarf and stocky. The potatoes are white, with pinkish skin; smooth, handsome, fine quality, yielding heavily. Very popular wherever grown.

MAINE-GROWN BOVEE.—Pk., 50 cts.; bus., \$1.50; bbl., about \$3.25.

The Bovee Potatoes were very fine. Will cook dry at any stage of growth. I find them good keepers in this climate.—H. J. MUNSON, Attala Co., Miss., October 23, 1907.



Extra Early Sunlight

Extra Early Sunlight—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, shippers obtaining much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds, on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale.

MAINE-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck, 50 cts.; bus., \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

Your Early Sunlight Potato far exceeds anything I ever saw in the potato line, both in quantity and quality. They took the first and second premiums at the County Fair, and the Blue Ribbon at the South Carolina State Fair, over all other varieties. Sixty of them make a bushel. Beat that if you can.—R. F. BOYD, Chester Co., S. C., November 14, 1910.

I have been planting your Early Sunlight Potato for two years. They are the finest I ever saw and will sell when no other potato will. All who have bought want more of them. I will want about five barrels from you next spring. * * * In fact all the seeds bought of you have proven very satisfactory.—R. F. Boyd, Chester Co., S. C., Oct. 13, 1910.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white-fleshed potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market.

NORTHERN GROWN.—Peck, 40 cts.; bus., \$1.20; bbl. about \$2.75.

Wood's Seed Potatoes for Late Planting

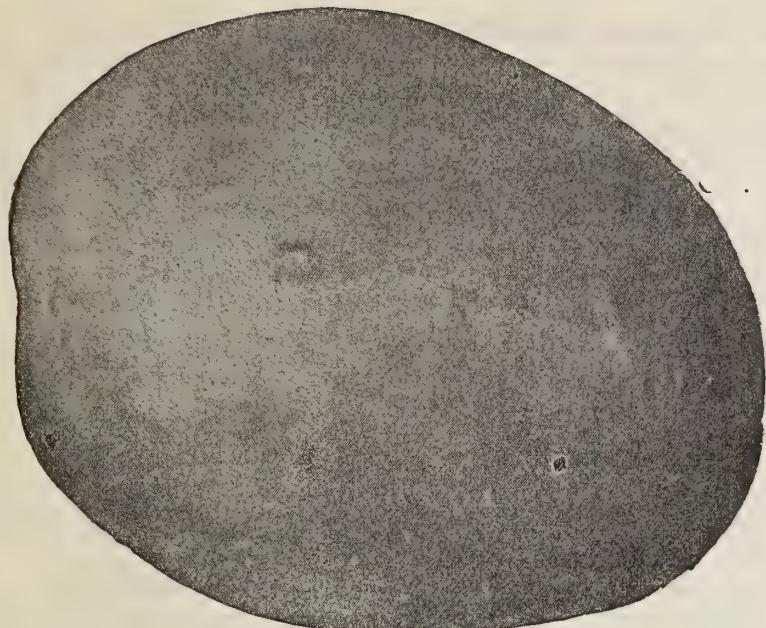
We usually carry in specially arranged cold storage all the leading varieties of Potatoes, so as to be able to ship them in sound, vigorous condition in June and July. To customers who desire to purchase any special quantities of any varieties, we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at which we can reserve Potatoes for them for shipping at that time. Our method of keeping Seed Potatoes for late planting has proved very satisfactory, and has caused the late planting of Potatoes to be a very profitable and satisfactory crop in recent years. Our sales have increased very rapidly each succeeding year, and we recommend very strongly to our customers the desirability and advantage of growing the crop Potatoes from the Seed supplied by us.

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods are gathered while green and used as pickle. They make a most tender and delicious relish. Plant April or May.

TALL.—Plant alongside of fences, trellis or stakes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4-lb., 20 cts.; 1b. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 1b. 50c.

DWARF.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4-lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 1b. 50 cts.

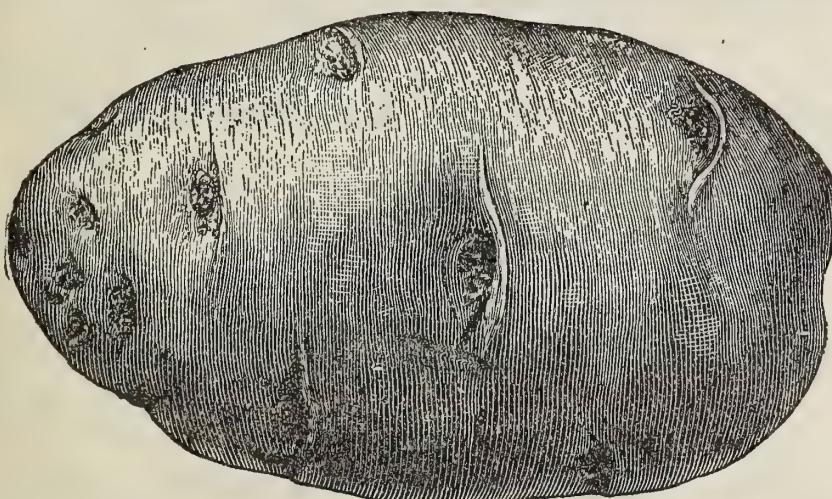


Spaulding's No. 4 Rose

Spalding's No. 4 Rose—A popular and large-yielding early variety, coming in a little later than the regular Early Rose, but ordinarily gives larger yields and better crop results. It has attained very great popularity in some of our trucking districts, particularly the Eastern Shore district of this State, and in Florida, where it is quite extensively grown. It makes a large-sized round potato, of an attractive pinkish skin, and is of good keeping and shipping qualities, and is excellently adapted for growing either for early or late crop. From the reports of our customers who have grown this, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most satisfactory and profitable variety.

Northern-Grown Spaulding No. 4 Rose.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.00.

I raised the finest crop of potatoes I ever grew from the seed purchased of you this year, Spalding's No. 4, Rose.—W. R. McDUFFIE, Covington Co., Ala., Oct. 8, 1910.



Early Rose Potato

Early Rose—The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety.

Northern-Grown Early Rose.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.00.

Houlton, or Maine-Grown Early Rose.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$3.25.

I like the Maine Houlton Rose the best of any variety that I have ever planted.—J. E. AVERY, Craven Co., N. C., October 25, 1905.

I have dug my potatoes which I raised from the seed I got from you, and will say that they are as fine as I ever saw. I dug 118 bushels from a plot of land 15 yards wide and 90 yards long. Can you or any of your customers beat that? I send you the clipping from the *Buchanan News*, of the editor's comment on a few which I took him. Hope to beat this next year.—K. M. MACE, Botetourt Co., November 11, 1908.



Green Mountain

Main Crop, or Late Potatoes

Green Mountain—A large, handsome, oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine-textured, well-flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country.

Maine-Grown Green Mountain.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.00.

The Green Mountain Potatoes I bought of you last spring made me as fine a crop of nice smooth potatoes as I ever raised. Some of my neighbors bought their seed potatoes from a merchant here, who claimed to have good seed potatoes and they made a complete failure.—J. W. ELLIS, Forsythe Co., N. C., November 5, 1909.

The Green Mountain Potatoes I ordered from you last year proved to be a fine potato in appearance, and an excellent keeper, and will stand much dry weather. I planted them again this year.—R. J. LIPSCOMB, Cumberland Co., Va., May, 1909.

Last spring I purchased from you a barrel of Green Mountain Irish Potatoes, which I planted. On digging them lately, I was both surprised and delighted to find such nice potatoes. The yield was abundant. I shall want more next spring. "Green Mountain" every time for me.—W. T. GUNTHNER, Chatham Co., N. C.

PEACH BLOW.—An old favorite for late planting. Makes an attractive appearance and is one of the best keepers. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.25.

I do not think there is any other potato to equal the Peach Blow for late potatoes. I bought them of you about five years ago, and they did excellent for me. I had the finest and best potatoes for market in the county, and there was ready sale for them.—P. M. HOTTEL, Fauquier Co., Va., April 22, 1909.

I grew from your Improved Peach Blow Irish Potatoes some enormous specimens.—S. M. NISBET, Lade Co., Ga., April 27, 1909.

Carman No. 3—A splendid second-early variety, of perfect form, grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are white, no hollow or dark spots, and its cooking qualities are very fine; a remarkably handsome potato and very prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker, No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety.

Maine-Grown Carman, No. 3.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.00.

BURBANK.—An old standard variety, which continues in good demand. Long white, good table qualities, and adapted for heavy soils.

Northern-Grown Burbank.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$2.75.

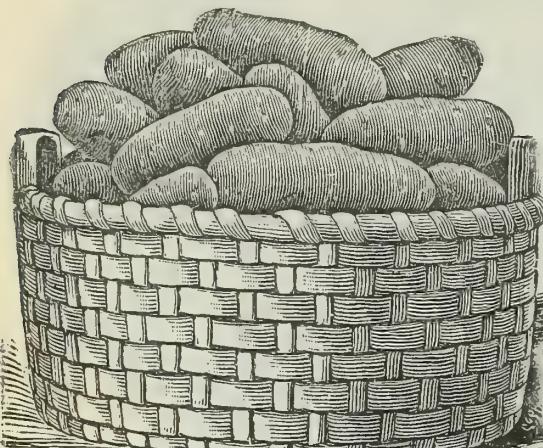
I have never met with a potato for table use superior to the Burbank.—J. DARE, Spotsylvania Co., Va.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2.—One of the best-yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot; color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market potato.

Northern-Grown New Yorker.—Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, about \$2.60.

SEED POTATOES—(Continued)

Money-Maker —A long, white potato, similar to the old Burbank, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown.



Money-Maker Potatoes

Northern Grown Money Maker.—Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; barrel about \$3.00.

I am this day planting potatoes. I ordered two barrels of potatoes from you last spring and made an excellent crop about 200 bushels of fine potatoes. I can recommend the Money Maker and the Green Mountain to any.—C. L. SHEEK, Davie Co., N. C., April 14, 1910.

The Money Maker Potatoes I bought from you last spring are the best potatoes I have ever purchased. I think they have the right name. I bought 3 bushels and I raised 97 1-2 bushels from same.—GEORGE W. SMITH, Bath Co., Va., March 3, 1909.

Sir Walter Raleigh—The Sir Walter Raleigh is the coming potato for main crop. It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large potatoes and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and are vigorous and thrifty. It comes in about the same time as the Rural New Yorker; the color of the skin is the same, but flesh is whiter and of better quality. In fact, it is claimed to be the whitest variety and the finest grained potato in cultivation. It was introduced by Mr. Carman, who has introduced several of our best and most popular varieties, and it is claimed to be by long odds the best of his introductions. We recommend it very strongly to our customers for late planting.

The Sir Walter Raleigh Potato is about equal to the Green Mountain in all points, only they are all large. There are no small potatoes among them.—J. H. WAGGONER, Lincoln Co., Ky., Sept. 30, 1910.

I have never seen finer potatoes than I raised from the Sir Walter Raleighs bought of you last spring. There has been but one opinion expressed by those who used them, "They are the best I ever saw."—P. J. DAVENPORT, Washington Co., Va., Nov. 30, 1909.

Northern-Grown Sir Walter Raleigh.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25 barrel about \$3.00.

PEERLESS.—A favorite general-crop variety; specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest-yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds.

Northern-Grown Peerless.—Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, about \$2.60.

I planted Wood's Peerless Potatoes this summer, and they were the largest in this community.—ERNEST RITCHIE, Stanly Co., N. C., August 25, 1909.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

Our seed is grown in Hanover county, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes in hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

EXTRA EARLY CAROLINE.—Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

YELLOW NANSEMOND.—The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

RED NOSE.—One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

HANOVER YAM, or CLUSTER.—A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

The barrel of sweet potato roots I ordered of you in the spring turned out fine, 225 bushels to the acre.—C. C. SNELLINGS, Stafford Co., Va., Oct. 24, 1908.

The Hanover Yam Sweet Potato bought of you last spring yielded well in this section, and are fine flavored.—J. R. BRYANT, Wilkes Co., N. C., October 3, 1908.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June; 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.

Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs Grown at our Kenbrook Farm.

The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is increasing to a wonderful extent, as they give more real lasting satisfaction than any other form of decorative plants. After they are once planted, they increase in growth, size and beauty each year, and require very little attention.

The earlier in the spring these shrubs are set out, the better, although they can be safely transplanted up to the first of April. In planting out, they should be set out a little deeper than the marks show they were originally set in the nursery rows. Thoroughly well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil at the time of planting, or in the absence of well rotted manure, an application of ground bone should be given, for best growth and results.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuya pyramidalis*)

A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Evergreen Azalia (*A. Amoena*)

A superb low-growing evergreen shrub of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are of bright rosy purple. Foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

Where a good hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Oregon Barberry (*Mahonia Aquifolia*)

Medium size, shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May succeeded by bluish berries. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Buddleia Lindleyana

Violet purple flowers in dense racemes. A beautiful free-flowering shrub, vigorous and healthy growth. 50 cts. each.

Sweet-Scented Buddleia (*Buddleia variabilis*)

The orange yellow flowers appear in August and are quite fragrant. 40 cts. each.

Japanese Burning Bush (*Euonymus Japonicus*)

Very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shiny leaves. Decorative in pots or tubs. 30 cts.; \$3.00 per dozen.

European Burning Bush (*Euonymus Europeans*)

Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The seeds of this, light yellow in color, are quite ornamental. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Bush Clover (*Desmodium penduliflorum*)

Unquestionably fine, as it bears the pretty rose-colored pea-shaped blossoms in September when flowers are scarce. Excellent for shrubbery borders. Dies to the ground in winter, but appears again each spring. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chinese Angelica Tree (*Dimorphanthus mandshuricus*)

Tropical in appearance; similar in form to *Aralia spinosa*, but of bolder growth. Produces massive panicles of flowers in mid-summer. Very attractive. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Cräpe Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*)

A handsome, free-flowering shrub, which blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. In northern States the plants should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar.

Indica. Delicate soft pink. 50 cts. each.

Alba. Pure white. 50 cts. each.

Double White Deutzia (*D. Crenata fl. pl. Alba*)

Flowers pure white; double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall growing variety. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Double Pink Deutzia

—50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Dwarf White Deutzia (*Gracilis*)

Flowers pure white; bell-shaped; quite dwarf. Blooms early in April. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Red Branched Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Red Siberian Dogwood (Cornus Sibirica) A rare and remarkable variety, with bright red bark in winter. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

European Elder (Sambucus racemosa) Flowers in panicles in April and May, followed by red berries, the fruit ripening early in June. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Golden Elder (Sambucus aurea) Grows to a height of 5 to 6 feet. The golden foliage of this elder certainly makes a glorious show, and in addition there are the glad heads of white flowers followed by the berries. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Golden Bell, Fortune's (Forsythia Fortunei) Tall, but the branches bend, making a most graceful effect, especially in early spring, when full of yellow blossoms. 25 cts. each.

Golden Bell, Drooping (Forsythia suspensa) Graceful drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. Blooms in profusion, 30 cts. each.

Dark Green Forsythia (Forsythia viridissima) More shrub-like in growth than other Forsythias. Dark rich foliage, and a very profuse bloomer. 30 cts. each.

Globe Flower, or Japanese Rose (Corchorus Japonicus) An old favorite; of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April. Effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet. Clumps, 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Gold Flower (Hypericum moserianum) Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Mock Orange, or Syringa (Philadelphus grandiflorus) The flowers of this are much larger than the others, and showy. Develops into a bushy specimen. 50 cts. each.

Sweet Mock Orange (Philadelphus coronarius) Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The real old-fashioned form, with its pretty white blossoms and yellow stamens. 50 cts. each.

New Jersey Tea (Americanus Ceanothus) A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers; profuse bloom in June and July. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Olive Tree or Japan Oleaster (Elaeagnus edulis) Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade, the flavor is sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flowers April 1st. Plants perfectly hardy, and grow in almost any situation. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Purple Leaved Plum, (Prunus Pissardi) Vigorous upright growth. Foliage maroon-red. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimens. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Rosa, Rugosa Japanese roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often 3 inches in diameter and the large scarlet rose slips which follow late. The thick, glossy green foliage always looks well. Red or white variety. 35 cts. each.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT—Pure White, loosely double roses, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities. 30 cts. each.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—One of the best Rugosas; paper-white; semi-double flowers; long, pointed buds. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Smooth Sumach, (Rhus Glabra Laciniata) The leaves are beautifully cut and equal in grace and intricacy the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the fall; this, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effect is desired. It is also decidedly picturesque trained in tree form. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Soapberry, (Xanthoceras Sorbifolia) Grows to a height of six to eight feet pretty white flowers, with crimson centre, coming in May. A valuable shrub. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Thunbergii Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small and white, and appear very early in March, lasting three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Spiraea Van Houttei Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. One of the very finest Spiraeas. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered to their full extent with single flowers, which produce a charming effect. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer The finest of the dwarf Spiraeas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color, a purple-crimson, and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 dozen.

Reeves Single Spiraea (Reevesiana) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which covers the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Reeves Double Spiraea, (Reevesiana flore pleno) With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March, and continues for several weeks. One of the best. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Japanese Spiraea, (Stephanandra Fleuxuosa) Graceful, pendent, fountain like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white and produced in the greatest profusion. In the autumn the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints. Fine as a background for herbaceous borders or for facing tall shrubbery. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Blue Spiraea or Chinese Beardwort. (Caryopteris mastacanthus) A fine blooming shrub, with lavender blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for massing. Strong field grown plants, 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Sweet Shrub. Calycanthus Praecox, (Chimonanthus fragrans) Oriental sweet shrub. A beautiful Japanese shrub, producing a great abundance of exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers early in January and lasting about four weeks. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

African Tamarisk, (Tamarix Africana) Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs with feathery foliage and small delicate flowers, borne profusely on bending branches. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

French Tamarisk, (Tamarix Gallica) Foliage fine and feathery, on long, slender branches that are covered their entire length with bright pink, plume-like flowers. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Weigela, (Rosea) Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta flowers in great masses during June. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

(Amabilis). Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy-pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

(Candida). Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

(Eva Rathke). Very distinct in color of flower from other Weigelas, a remarkably free bloomer and a vigorous, erect grower. The flowers are of a rich deep crimson, and are produced in great abundance, continuously throughout the summer and autumn. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

VINES

Boston Ivy or Virginia Creeper, (Ampelopsis veitchii) Rapid growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

English or Irish Ivy, (Hedera Hibernica) This well known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans Very hardy, dense growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (Jessamine nudiflorum) A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in January. 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Wistaria, Chinese, Blue (Wistaria Sinensis) A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender blue color are produced in pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds.

Vegetable Seeds Postage Paid—Customers will notice this year that we quote seeds by the pound, postage paid, as well as packets, ounces and quarter-pounds postage paid, as heretofore; so that when seeds are quoted, postage paid, it means that we deliver the seeds at the prices named, postage paid to any post-office in the United States.

On beans, peas, corn and onions sets by the pint, quart or larger quantity, our prices do not include postage, so that when beans, peas and corn are ordered to be sent by mail, it is necessary to add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint or 15 cents per quart, to cover the mailing. On onion sets, only 10 cents per quart extra for postage is required. Packets of beans, peas, corn and onion sets are sent postage paid, as heretofore.

Seeds quoted "by express" means that the customer pays the transportation charges for shipment, either by freight or express, as may be ordered.

In making up your order, remember that half-pounds can be ordered at pound rates, pints at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates, and half-bushel at bushel rates.

Our Catalogue Prices on Seeds by the pound and bushel are very reasonable, and are fixed for our market-growers' and gardeners' trade. Still, where customers require large quantities of garden seeds, we will quote special prices or allow discounts on orders sent us, where quantity warrants it.

Asparagus

CULTURE.—Asparagus succeeds well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. To grow asparagus roots from seed, sow in drills two feet apart, covering the seed one to two inches deep. When the plants are well up, thin out to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer, keeping the plants clean from weeds. The plants can be transplanted to the garden or field, either at one or two years old, and set out either in the fall or spring.

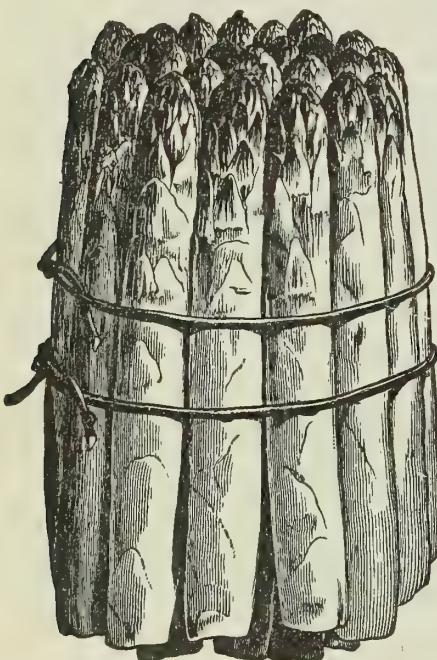
To those who do not wish to wait to grow the roots from seed, we can supply strong, well-grown one or two-year-old roots, as may be desired.

For Garden Use.—Asparagus can be set out in beds 5 feet wide, setting the roots 12 to 15 inches apart diagonally across the beds, earthing up in the spring, just as the asparagus commences to grow. After the asparagus has finished growing in the fall, cut off the growth and burn the seed stalks, etc. Then plow or throw the earth down and give a good application of stable manure, which dig in lightly, leaving it stand in this way until the asparagus commences to start in the spring, when it can be earthed up again for cutting.

FIELD CULTURE.—Plow trenches 18 inches wide and 6 to 10 inches deep, 5 feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover three or four inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply pure animal bone or kainit. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up 18 inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply, or to make the rows more than 4 feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. After you stop cutting, leave the plants to grow, and during the winter or early spring cut off the growth and burn or destroy it, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone, or both, mixing with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 30 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over 27 cts. per lb.

Palmetto—A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but is a little earlier and makes larger and thicker stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. per lb.



Giant Argenteuil—Originally a selection from imported French stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by the most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size and always sells at a higher price in Northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over 40 cts. per lb.

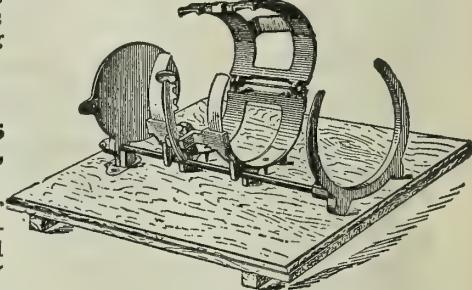
Asparagus Roots

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots. 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

AsparagusBunchers

Can be regulated for stalks of any length and bunches of different sizes. Strong and well made. \$1.75.



Asparagus Knives

30 cts. each; by mail, 35 cts. each, postpaid; dozen, \$3.00.

Raffia—Largely used for tying up asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables. Every gardener should keep a liberal supply on hand, as it comes in very useful in all fruit and vegetable gardens. Lb. 20 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.

Jute String for tying vegetables.—Lb. 15 cts.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE.—The seed of Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure. The Jerusalem Artichoke is a root crop, grown for hog and cattle feed and pickling. They are planted and cultivated like potatoes.

GREEN GLOBE.—A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or tuberous rooted artichoke, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in Virginia and farther South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to Northern markets, as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

JERUSALEM.—Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds." Qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.25 per bus.

Bush, or Snap Beans, GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and about 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

Pints can be ordered at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates, half-bushel at bushel rates.

EARLY MOHAWK, or BROWN SIX WEEKS.—An old popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. about \$4.25.

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine

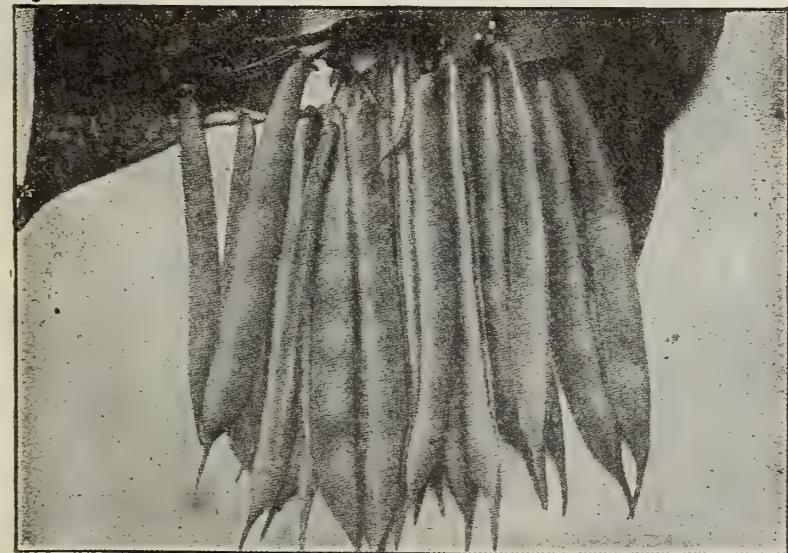


Our stock is the true round podded sort, and has been selected and grown with special reference to productiveness, size and shape of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. Our customers report our strain of Red Speckled Valentine as decidedly superior both in productiveness and quality.

Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

Have been using your Wood's Red Speckled Valentine Beans now about 5 or 6 years and find them O. K. true to name; come up in good stands, also what neighbors of mine have been using them say they will want more of them again next season.—G. B. KUSTLER, Mobile Co., Ala., Oct. 19, 1909.

Bountiful—As early as the Mohawk and Six Weeks, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are broad, long, uniform, solid and meaty; the best of the flat-podded varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.



Hodson Green Pod

Hodson Green Pod—One of the most prolific of snap beans, and very desirable for main crop planting. The plants are vigorous in growth, and withstand adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. They often bear 50 to 60 pods to the plant; one grower picked 135 bushels from a planting of five quarts. They are stringless when young, and it makes an excellent shipper or market variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Full Measure—A new prolific stringless green pod variety, of excellent quality. Pods long, round, firm and tender, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. A most valuable and promising variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS (Green Podded).—Extra early, green-podded, hardy; popular as a first-early sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.10; bu. about \$3.75.

LONGFELLOW.—A superior type of green-podded snap bean, early, hardy, prolific, round pods, of attractive appearance. A desirable market and shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bu. \$5.25.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.

Has all the good qualities of the well known Refugee, but is ten days earlier. Very productive, and a fine shipper. Fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.20; bu. about \$4.25.



Giant Stringless Green Pod

—A most valuable, round-podded snap bean. Makes large pods; stringless, round, full and fleshy; a good bearer and a strong, healthy grower, most desirable both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.25.

We like your Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans better than any bean we ever planted. We like them on our own table because of their tenderness and fine flavor. They sell best on our local market because the cooks say there is less waste in them than any beans they buy. They bring the highest prices on the market we ship to, because of their attractive appearance.—H. Todd STEWART, Stewartville Farm, S. C.

Giant Stringless Green Pod

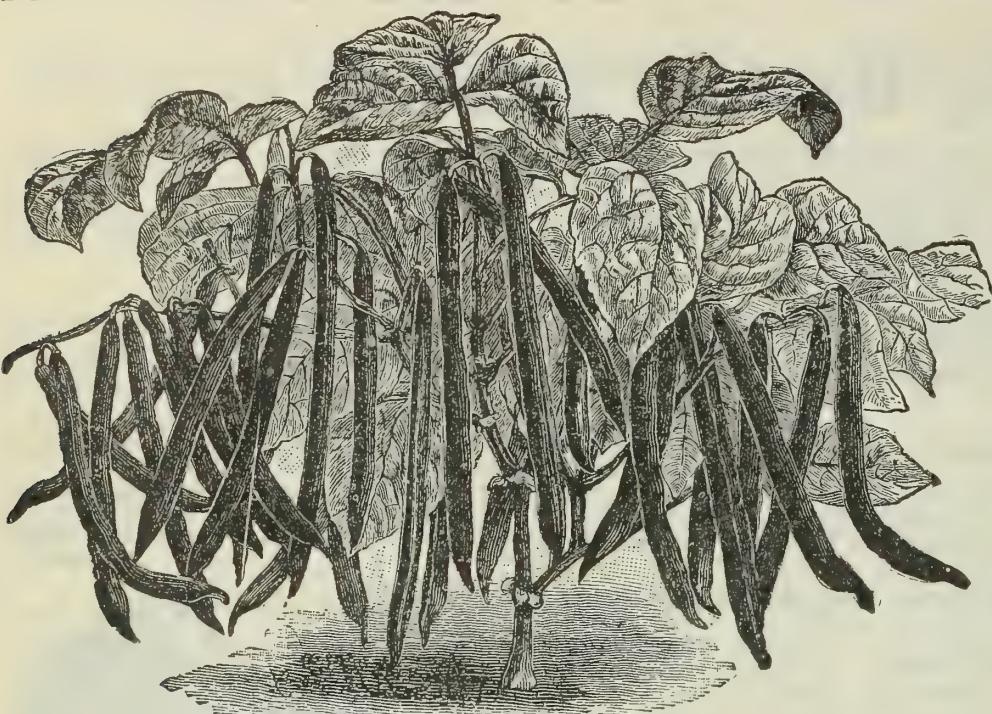
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS.—A favorite kind for early planting. Hardy and vigorous in growth. The pods are round, straight, tender and brittle, and of fine flavor. Early to mature and entirely stringless. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.

The Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean is the finest bunch bean I ever saw. They bear fuller than any bunch bean I ever tried, are of fine flavor and perfectly stringless. All the seeds bought of you have given entire satisfaction.—J. A. Gardener, Guilford Co., N. C.

REFUGEE, or 1,000 TO 1.—One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer and is more productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.20; bushel, about \$4.00.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

This makes a most desirable salad. Can be either used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. In some sections, corn salad is very popular. It has not been grown to any extent in the South, however, largely because its merits are not generally known. It makes an attractive appearance, both while growing and when on the table, and we recommend more extended culture of this desirable salad. August and September are the best months to sow, and it can be used during the fall, winter and spring. Can also be sown in the spring for spring use, but fall seedlings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.



Black Valentine

NEW HARDY WAX BEANS

The Finest Wax Snap in Cultivation.

A new wax bean that is claimed to be one of the finest, most prolific and superior quality wax beans in cultivation. The growth is unusually robust and healthy; strong foliage, resisting disease and unfavorable weather conditions better than other kinds. It is remarkably prolific and produces handsome waxy yellow pods about five inches long. The pods are round, solid and absolutely stringless, tender at all stages of growth, and of delightful flavor. Very attractive in appearance, stands shipping well, and this, in connection with its prolific yields, recommends it very highly both for home, market and shipping. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.

Hodson Wax—A new and distinct type of wax bean; strong, healthy growth, and resist rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific, being loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX.—A favorite market and shipping sort. One of the earliest of the wax sorts. Vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are of a beautiful golden color, and of excellent shipping and market qualities. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bus. \$5.00.

WARDELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—One of the most popular wax snaps with our Southern growers and shippers. The pods are of an attractive bright yellow color, and stand shipping well, and the plant is very productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

DAVIS KIDNEY WHITE WAX.—A favorite sort with truckers. Very productive, and withstands rust better than other kinds. Pods are very uniform, and it makes a very attractive and salable variety. The beans are white, and should any of the snaps be allowed to mature, the beans will make excellent shelled beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.25.

New Pencil-Pod Black Wax—A selected type of Dwarf Black Wax, making a very desirable snap bean, both for home use and market. The pods are round and of uniform rich, yellow color; entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor. It is early, very prolific, and its superior table qualities make it one of the best for private or home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.25.

I never expect to plant any other Snap Beans except your New Pencil Pod Wax. I know they are the best I ever planted. Hope you will be able to furnish me as long as I live.—MRS. E. J. MORRIS, Southampton Co., Va.

Black Valentine—This is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy, and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury. It is fully as quick-growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Our opinion of the Black Valentine Bean is of such that we plant nothing else for our truck farm.—J. N. BENNETT, Duplin Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

I find your Black Valentine Beans fine for early crop and a good tender bean. I want to plant a large crop next year.—MRS. FRANK FRIDAY, Alexander Co., N. C., June 8, 1910.

I was very well pleased with the Black Valentine Beans. I received the highest market price for my beans, and shall plant twice the amount next spring of the Black Valentine.—H. A. BRANCE, Mobile Co., Ala., Sept. 30, 1908.

I must tell you of the Black Valentine Snaps purchased of you. I plant 1 1-4 bushels, and paid for picking 264 3-4 bushels. Who can beat that?—G. B. LIPSCOMB, Warwick Co., July 31, 1908.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax



NATURAL SIZE. PICKING CONDITION.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax

—A vigorous and wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bu. about \$5.25.

DWARF BLACK WAX.—A favorite main crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bushel about \$5.00.

DWARF GOLDEN WAX.—An old, well-known, favorite variety for private gardens. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow, and very fleshy, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00.

CRYSTAL, or CABBAGE WAX.—A distinct and popular sort in some sections. Vines large, spreading, and very productive; pods greenish white, round or thicker than wide, with a crease in the back. Very fleshy and brittle, and of desirable table qualities. Largely used for pickling. The beans are pure white, and make good dry beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.



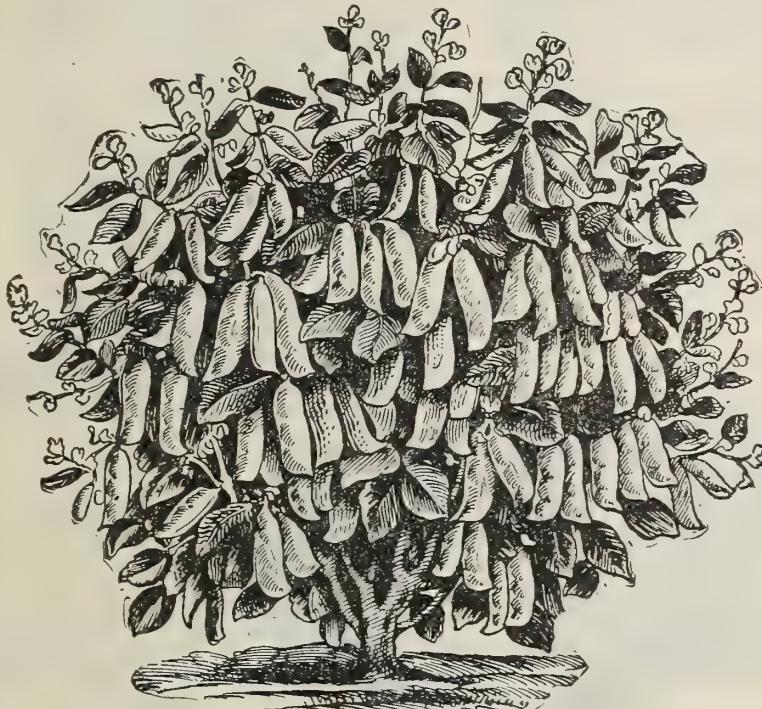
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax

LIMA BEANS

Lima beans are not only profitable as green shell beans, but are also a most satisfactory crop to sell as dried beans during the winter. The dried beans are always in demand, and usually brings good prices. They are a crop that can be grown to the best advantage in the South, both by farmers and truckers.

CULTURE.—Lima beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in May. Of the large-seeded sorts, such as Ford's Burpee's and Large Limas, one quart will plant one hundred hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about two hundred hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the seed is planted. Bush limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1½ inches deep. About 1½ to 2 pecks will plant an acre.

DWARF, or BUSH BEANS



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans
The largest yielding of all the bush limas

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown to popular favor that our sales exceed all other bush limas combined. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a larger growth—so much so, as at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, the stems being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. We are giving special attention to the selection and growing of this bean, on our seed farms, our seed stocks being carefully rogued so as to secure the true bush form, and at the same time special selections are made from plants which show largest yields. Our present stock is superior both in uniformity of growth and yield of beans to what it was when originally introduced. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.**

I consider your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans the most prolific and satisfactory of all the various varieties of bush lima beans and I've tried them all.—**P. M. BUCKINGHAM, Barnwell Co., S. C., October 13, 1909.**

We planted Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans last year, and it proved to be by far the best lima we ever planted.—**H. J. MOTLEY, Caroline Co., Va., April 21, 1909.**

I have been raising lima Beans quite extensively for eight years, and consider Wood's Prolific the best of all.—**S. H. AVERETT, Treasurer Baptist Orphanage, Davidson Co., N. C.**

I have grown Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans for several years, and find them superior to any other bush limas.—**E. A. MURRAY, Muscogee Co., Ga.**

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—The original bush lima bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bus. \$5.60.**

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—This is the bush form of the well known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive, the large size and excellent flavor of the beans makes it desirable. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bus. \$6.00.**

Fordhook Bush Lima

—A new introduction in bush limas, of decided value and merit. The beans of this new variety are of the Large Lima type, but are thicker and rounder and of superior flavor. The bush itself is of stiff, erect habit, holding the beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by wind or rain. It is also very prolific, and the pods contain from four to five large, fat beans each, lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends. The pods are so closely packed that the beans are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet of flavor when cooked, a thoroughly distinct and valuable improvement in bush limas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.**

CARPENTERIA POLE LIMA.—One of the largest and most valuable lima beans yet introduced. The vine is unusually vigorous in growth, and is very productive, bearing large clusters of broad pods, containing three to four, mostly four, large beans of most excellent quality. While this variety matures a little later than the early limas, the pods are much larger, and no lima bean grown is more attractive in appearance. A splendid acquisition, both for home and market garden. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$8.50.**

Wood's Improved Pole Lima—This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are a little larger, and it is earlier to mature than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it to our customers as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole lima beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bus. \$6.00.**

SMALL LIMA, or BUTTER (Sieva).—Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Very popular all through the South. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bus. \$5.50.**

FORD MAMMOTH PODDED LIMA.—This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market-gardener, and surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the bean early at the bottom of the pole, and continue bearing until frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bus. \$5.75.**

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—The old, well known sort, making large-sized beans of superior flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bus. \$5.50.**

If you order pints, quarts, or larger quantities of beans, peas or corn to be sent by mail, add to the catalog prices at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, to cover postage; postage on onion sets, 10 cents per quart extra. Prices on packets of beans, peas, corn and all other packet seeds include postage.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under greenhouse benches or in sheds, wherever a temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up throughout the winter. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions, which will be sent on request.

BEST IMPORTED SPAWN.—The best spawn made, the bricks being inoculated from the pure test-tube cultures. **Per brick (about 1 1-3 lbs.) 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid. By express 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.80.** A brick is enough for 9 square feet.

Pole, or Cornfield Snap Beans.

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks, and saved specially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the bush beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. One pint will plant about one hundred hills, one to two pecks to plant an acre. They are also largely planted in corn.



Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder

Fat-Horse, or White Creaseback —One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods in clusters. It is white-seeded, and, in addition to its value as a snap bean, makes good dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.**

Burger's Stringless Green Pod —One of the earliest of the pole beans, and covers a long season of productiveness. The pods are borne in clusters, averaging six to eight inches in length, of a rich, dark green and very meaty; the pods are stringless, tender and of excellent flavor. The dry, pearly white beans make good dry beans for winter use. This new bean is a decided acquisition to our list of pole beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; 4 qts. for \$1.00; peck, \$1.60.**

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—A most valuable and prolific pole wax variety, of vigorous growth, early and continues long in bearing; of remarkably fine flavor and tenderness. The dry beans are large and white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$2.00.**

VIRGINIA CORNFIELD.—A native white variety, quite largely grown in this section. Makes excellent snap or shell bean; also desirable to grow for dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40.**

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX.—A new round podded wax bean, similar in growth and habits to the green-podded Kentucky Wonder. It is decidedly earlier than the Golden Cluster Wax, and is altogether a very desirable variety, both on account of the quality of its full, meaty, round pods, and its earliness and productiveness. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder

The earliest and one of the most popular of green-podded pole beans. Very productive, bearing its pods in clusters. Pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bu. \$5.25.**

Kentucky Wonder Beans have the right name, for they are indeed a "wonder." I consider them the most prolific and best tasting of all Pole beans.—**J. R. RHODES, Perry Co., Miss., Oct. 1, 1910.**

The Old Homestead Beans are very fine, being usually prolific and the flavor all that could be desired. They are so sweet and tender.—**G. B. GORPON, Greenville Co., S. C., Oct. 1, 1910.**

I was much pleased with the Old Homestead Beans and have planted them again this year. They yield very heavily and if picked when just right, are of excellent quality for snaps.—**L. B. FRY, Manatee Co., Fla., Oct. 1, 1910.**

The Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans are the best on the market. They out yield any pole bean I ever raised. They are also a tender bean and are always ready sale.—**W. E. HOPE, Kanawha Co., W. Va., Oct. 24, 1910.**

CUT-SHORT, or CORNFIELD.—A popular snap bean for planting in corn. The pods are very uniform, resembling the Bush Valentine. Well liked wherever grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bu. \$4.75.**

Lazy Wife —One of the best and most popular pole beans, either for snaps, shelled beans, or dry beans for winter use. Pods green, broad, thick, very fleshy, of fine flavor, and entirely stringless. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.**

OCTOBER, or HORTICULTURAL (Speckled Wren's Egg).—This is used both for snaps and as shell beans, and is the variety so largely used for the famous "Boston Baked Beans." **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25.**

The beans I bought of you are very fine. I like only one kind; this is a great country for Cornfield Beans, and I have always had trouble in getting the kind that will produce and sell. I bought some of the Virginia Cornfield, and have some very good reports.—**L. P. CANNING, Clarke Co., Ga., Sept. 24, 1908..**

SCARLET RUNNERS.—This is one of the most popular varieties in England and France. It is very ornamental in its growth, and produces bright scarlet flowers. The shell beans and snaps make an excellent and desirable dish. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$2.**

BROCCOLI

Very similar to cauliflower, the points of difference being that it is generally taller and the heads more divided. Broccoli will stand more extremes of temperature than cauliflower and is better adapted for late fall planting. Broccoli can be sown either in the spring or fall, the same as cabbage. Culture, same given for cauliflower.

Early White Cape.—The best variety. Heads white, compact and hard, and a hardy, vigorous and easily grown sort. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.**

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are very hardy, and grow two to three feet high, producing on the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. Plant and cultivate as for late cabbage. The leaves should be broken off in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. We recommend to our customers to plant more extensively of Brussels Sprouts, as they make a most delicious winter vegetable.

IMPROVED LONG ISLAND.—An improved strain, which has been grown very profitably on Long Island for a number of years, and in that section has superseded all other varieties. Brussels Sprouts can ordinarily be grown as easily as cabbage, and as they have always commanded high prices in our markets, it is a wonder to us that they have not been more generally grown. This improved stock that we offer is well worthy of extended trial, and the seed is the same as saved for the best market gardeners on Long Island. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid. By express, per lb. \$2.90.**

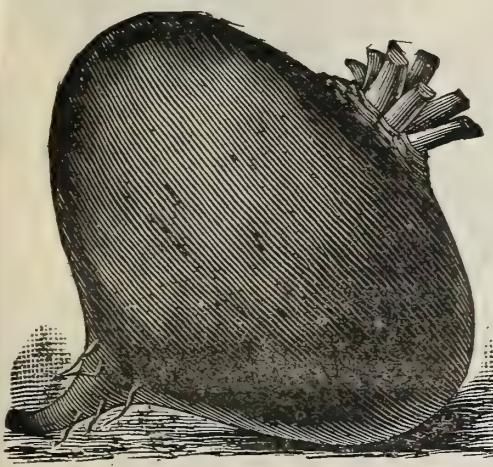
PERFECTION.—A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.**



GARDEN BEETS—For Table Use.

CULTURE.—For earliest use, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor crop sow as soon as the ground can be worked, the main sowing in March or early April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drills; six to eight pounds one acre. For a small garden, the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown in June and July for use during the fall and early winter.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian



More largely planted for early market in the South than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers to Northern markets. The beet is of very handsome form, good size, small tops and small tap-root, and above all, of very quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, being not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor quite as round as Eclipse. It takes on its turnip shape even in very early stages of its growth, a decided advantage both for forcing and early cropping, which accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid. By express per lb. 65 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.—An old standard sort, both for market gardeners and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid. By express 55 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Wood's Crimson Globe

A rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe-shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is of a most attractive appearance, and in quality is not surpassed by any other variety. We recommend it not only for market gardeners and truckers, but for the home garden as well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid. By express, 65 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Your Crimson Globe Beet have proven the surest crop beet. I have ever grown.—E. J. SAUNDERS, Pender Co., N. C., Sept. 30, 1910.

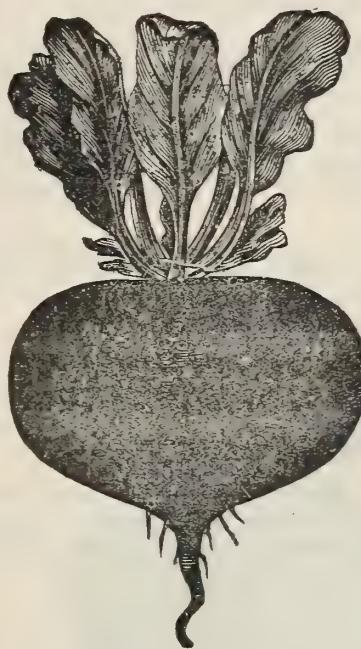
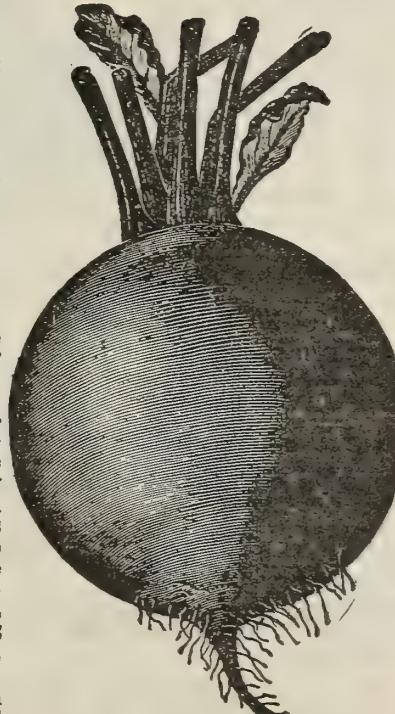
EARLY MODEL RED GLOBE.

A new beet, originating in England, which has proved to be very desirable. It is extremely early, a perfect globe shape, and of fine quality. The foliage is small, beets smooth, and of deep blood-red color; a very desirable sort and one that is sure to please those who grow it. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Your Model Red Globe beets get to a marketable size much earlier than the old beets, and are much sweeter.—MRS. C. B. MOSELEY, Campbell Co., Va.

EXTRA EARLY BASSANO, or SUGAR.—Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.—Very early, handsome, smooth, dark and round; small top, and of excellent quality. Makes an attractive seller. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over 50 cts. per lb.



IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Dark red, smooth, uniform size and of excellent quality. One of the best for main crop, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Detroit Dark Red—A blood-red, early turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over, 55 cts. per lb.

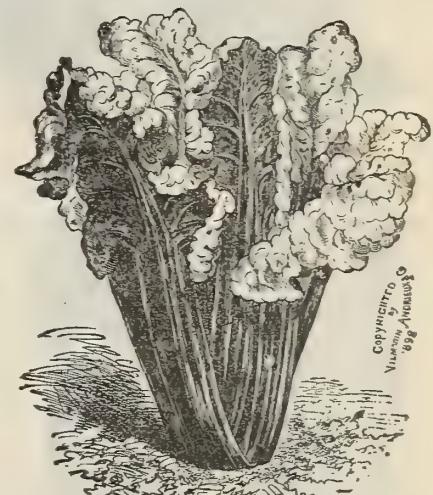
BASTAIN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Large and of quick growth, bright red color, not quite so deep a red as Blood Turnip, but larger. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—An excellent dark-fleshed main crop sort. Very tender and sweet and remaining so when kept until spring. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET.—This variety is not grown for the roots, but is grown for use as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two kinds of vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later on the broad, flat, beautiful wax-like leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Your Chard seed has given me great satisfaction. The dish has proved a revelation to guests at dinner. I have never had bad seed of any kind from your firm.—JAS. J. FARRELL, Richmond Co., Ga., Oct. 1, 1910.



Copyright
Vinton & Associates
1910

We can surely recommend your Swiss Chard. Ours was planted about the first of May. It grew rapidly, making a very fine show and attracting attention in the garden. Drought did not seem to affect it and at this writing, October 8th, we still have it from the first planting, crisp and fresh.—A. McCALMONT, Guilford Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

MANGEL WURZEL, or Stock Beets.

These make larger crops and much richer and more nutritious food than turnips. Sow in April for best results. See Field Seeds; page 71 for description and prices. :: ::

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE.—The culture of Cauliflower is similar to that of cabbage, and they can be grown both early and late. For early crop, sow the seed in hotbed in January or February, and transplant to the soil of another hotbed as soon as they are large enough, and until such time as it is safe for them to be planted in the open ground, which in this section is during March or early in April. For late crop, sow in May or June and treat in the same way as for late cabbage. Set the plants in the field in rows three feet apart and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row.

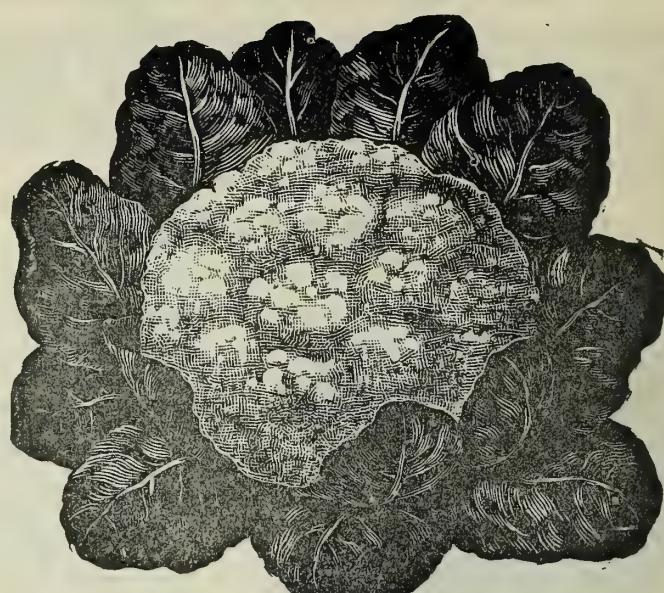
For best success with cauliflowers, a good, rich, moist soil is best, although they will grow and succeed in any good garden soil, in favorable seasons. In dry spells it is very desirable to water cauliflower where it can be conveniently done, so as to keep them in a constantly growing condition, as a check is injurious at any period of their growth. The soil in which they are grown in the hotbed should not be richer than the soil into which they are to be transplanted.

Cauliflower make a very desirable vegetable, being much superior in flavor to cabbage. They are also quite largely used for pickling, making a very tender and delicious pickle.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under head of cabbage for remedies.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A standard and excellent variety. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 1/4 oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75; 1/4 lb. \$6.00 postpaid.**

WEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower
Particularly well adapted to the South

Wood's Earliest Snowball—This is one of the best of all cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect pure white heads of the finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 20 cts.; 1/4 oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$2.25; 1/4 lb. \$7.50, postpaid.**

GARDEN CARROTS

Our Carrot Seed is French-Grown—The Best Obtainable for Superior Crops and Fine-Shaped Roots

CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich loamy, deeply worked soil, in drills 12 inches apart and 1/2 inch deep, and thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar, or they can be potted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, three or four pounds to one acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, use slug shot, applying while the dew is on.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate—A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform and symmetrical. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and for market and family use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts., postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 60 cts.**

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—The earliest variety in our list. It is blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, 1 1/2 inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored, deep rich orange color. Fine for bunching. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 50 cts.**

Half-Long Danvers—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.**

OXHEART, or GUERANDE.—The best for hard, stiff soils. The roots are often 4 to 5 inches in diameter, nearly oval; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts., postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 55 cts.**

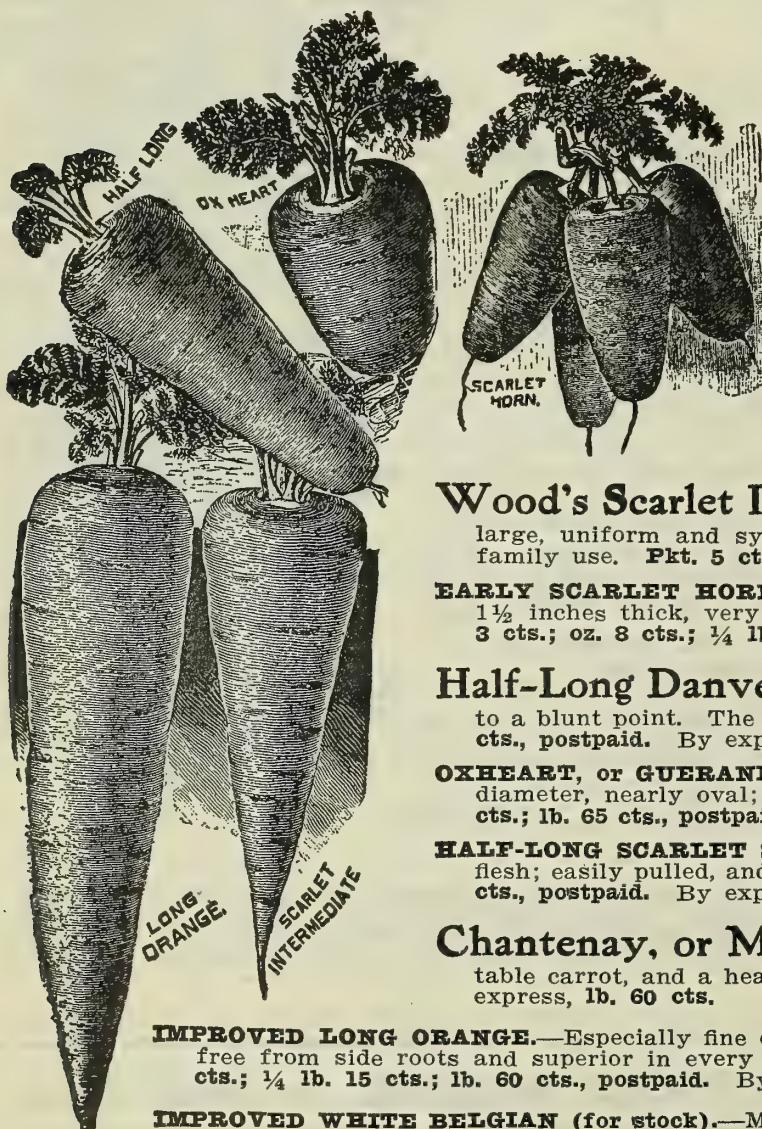
HALF-LONG SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED.—Early, without core; smooth skin, bright, orange-colored flesh; easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.**

Chantenay, or Model—One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot, and a heavy yielder. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 60 cts.**

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth-tapering roots of a deep orange color, and free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.**

IMPROVED WHITE BELGIAN (for stock).—Makes a large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.**

YELLOW BELGIAN (for stock).—Large, yellow fleshed roots; good keeper. Fine for horses and cattle. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts.**



Wood's Superior Cabbage Seed



Wood's Extra Early

Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest Cabbage in Existence.

A most desirable extra early. It makes large, pointed heads, a little larger than the Wakefield, not quite as solid, but is earlier to mature. It is of excellent table qualities, and a sure heading and satisfactory variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

Glory of Enkhuizen—A new extra early cabbage of decided merit, producing heads five to six days earlier and larger than the Early Jersey Wakefield. Dwarf and compact, allowing of close planting. Heads ball shaped, and with few outside leaves. Of ideal size for marketing. Exceedingly tender, fine flavor, and as an early cropper, both for home and market use, is to be specially recommended. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00.**

Eureka Extra Early

The Earliest Flat Cabbage Grown.



A flat-headed cabbage as early as the Wakefield. The heads are of good size with few outside leaves, very uniform, and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend our customers to grow it extensively. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

Wood's Charleston Wakefield

This is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. We have a very superior strain of this variety, and have received most enthusiastic letters from our customers, who plant it largely every year. We recommend most satisfactory and profitable varieties either for late fall or it very strongly, both for market and home use, as one of the early spring planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50. In 5-lb. lots and over, lb. \$1.40.**

EARLY SPRING.—A quick flat-headed cabbage of very compact growth. Has few outside leaves, admitting of close planting—21 to 24 inches apart. Very tender, of fine quality and in every way a most desirable first early sort for the trucker and private gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.**

EARLY YORK.—An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its earliness, tenderness and flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid... By express, lb. \$1.25.**

LARGE YORK.—Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes a good early cabbage, of particularly good quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.25.**

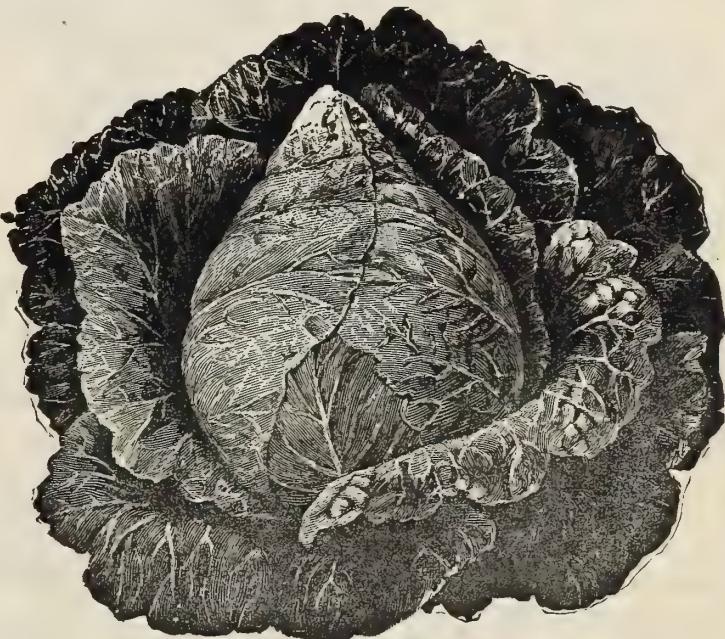
WINNIGSTADT.—Medium early; makes very firm, hard, pointed heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40.**

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of the best and most reliable cabbages for early spring planting. Short-stemmed, upright, and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.**

CULTURE.—For the earliest setting out in the spring, it is best to set out in February or March, plants which have been wintered over either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession, sow the early varieties in hotbed or cold-frames in January, February, or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. **For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings**, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flatheaded kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make enough to set an acre. Cabbage requires good rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply.

INSECT REMEDIES.—For the flea-beetle, which eats the plants in the seed-bed, use slug-shot or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm apply slug-shot. Paris green mixed with land plaster or flour is also efficacious. Mix one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and apply after a rain, or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpetre and water is also used by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed in this way.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A favorite round-head variety, larger than the Wakefield, but coming in from a week to ten days later; an excellent second early sort. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 lb.**



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

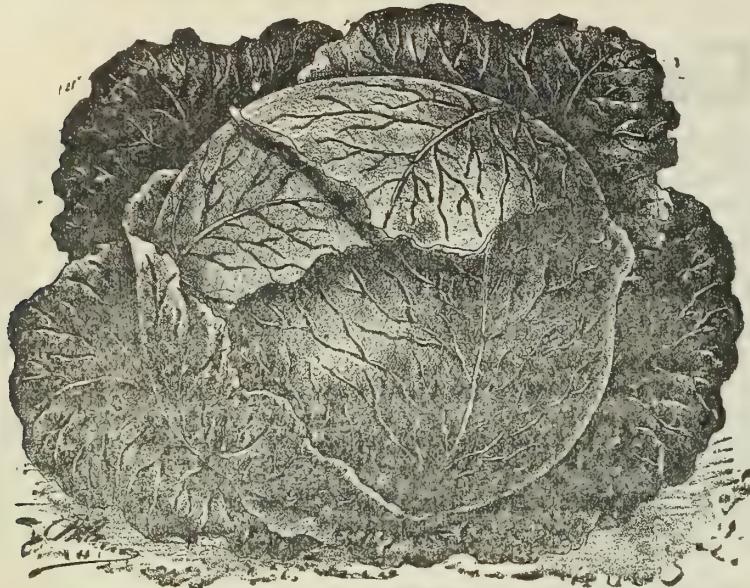
This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers, to grow for earliest cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads, small outside leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care, and our sales, which have always been very large to truckers all throughout the South, have steadily increased each successive year. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.40 lb.**

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.—A good second-early cabbage, making large flat heads similar to All Seasons. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 lb.**

I have been planting your seeds for five years, and find them all O. K.—I planted your Henderson Succession Cabbage two years ago for midsummer crop, and made a fine crop. I sold them by the load at home market for five dollars per hundred. Last year I tried other kinds and made a failure. I will plant them this year again.—JOHN W. MOURNING, Elizabeth City Co., Va.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A medium-early, round-headed cabbage; makes good, solid heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40.**

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.—Some of our growers make large profits by marketing this sort from the field in March, when cabbage is scarce and brings top prices. The plants are set out in August or early September. Also makes an excellent sort to put away for winter use. Heads very large and solid. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 lb.**



Solid South —A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express **Ib. \$1.50.**

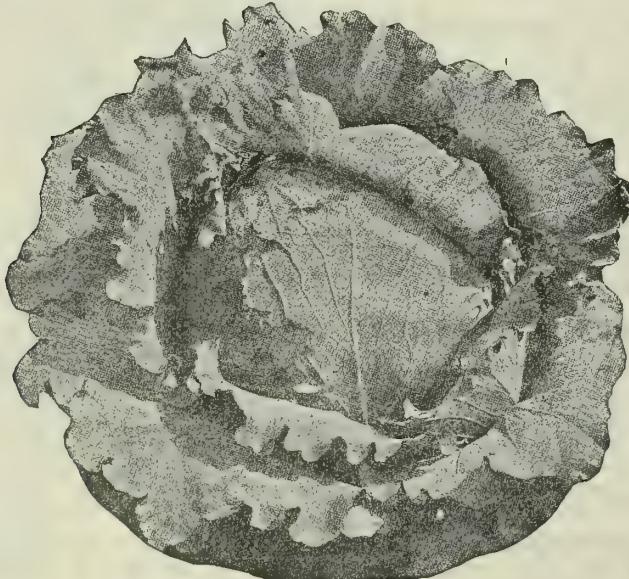
The Solid South Cabbage is the summer cabbage for us, making a very large plant holding the outer leaves well with very firm compact heads. Very free from rot and lasting well through our hot dry summers.—Mrs. H. L. CLECKLEY, Lexington Co., S. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

Your Solid South is the best cabbage I ever planted. All the seeds I ever got of you gave the best results, and when I need more will send order. Wishing you success.—H. T. BAYLISS, Baltimore County, Md., November 2, 1907.

All-Head Early —A thorough-bred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, **Ib. \$1.50.**

All Seasons —One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Leaves large and smooth. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, **Ib. \$1.40. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.**

The All Seasons Cabbage is one of the surest headers that I can grow for fall and winter and late spring. For winter I think that All Season Cabbage will stand the cold better than any other variety that I have ever grown.—WALTER R. GIBBS, Hyde Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1909.

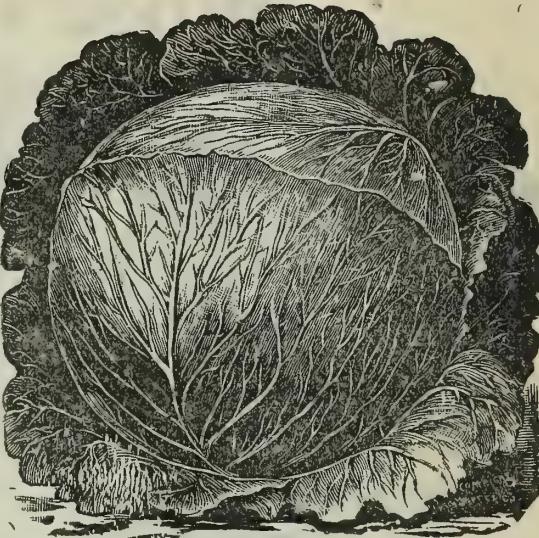


AUTUMN KING, or WORLD BEATER. —A very fine strain of late cabbage, making extra large solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. May be classed among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, **\$1.40 per lb.**

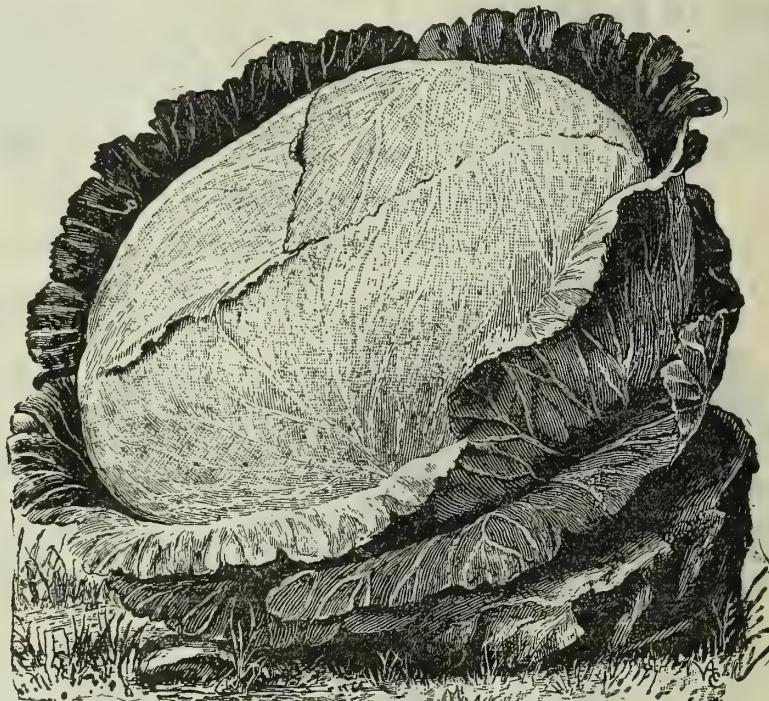
Sure-Head —As its name suggests a sure header, and one of the best for late crop. Firm and hard, keeps well and is a fine shipper. Thoroughly reliable. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, **Ib. \$1.40.**

I obtained fine results from your cabbage seed sown last fall, especially the Sure-head variety. I raised one head that weighed 18 lbs. I think almost every seed produced a fine large head. I felt it my duty to mention the success I have had in growing from your seeds.—MRS. M. L. WEBER, Iredell Co., N. C., Sept. 9, 1908.

The Surehead Cabbage, we found true to its name—a sure header.—W. A. BROOKER, Princess Anne Co., Va., October 17, 1908.



Large Late Drumhead —A favorite winter cabbage, especially among shippers, as it stands transportation well. The heads are very large, heavy, solid and good keepers. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.** By express, **Ib. \$1.30. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.**



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock and maintain the high standard we have attained. It is indeed a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large and satisfactory profits. You will make no mistake in growing Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, **\$1.50 per lb.**

I had fine success with the seeds I ordered from you last spring. I can say that Wood's Prize Head Cabbage is the fastest growing cabbage on the market and made the finest head. I grew Celery this year thirty-two inches high. Have a fine lot of it. I am putting it on the market now and hope all the farmers and truckers will get to using Wood's Seed, as they are fresh and up-to-date.—J. J. DUCKER, Buncombe Co., N. C., November 18, 1910.

In my opinion, Wood's Prizehead Late Flat Dutch Cabbage Seed is one of the finest strains of seed to be obtained. They head and keep well.—GEO. W. WELLS, Buncombe Co., N. C., November 3, 1909.

Having had experience with your Wood's Late Flat Dutch Cabbage and Wood's Selected Jersey Wakefield Cabbage seed, I must say that they are splendid and are just what you claim them to be. I made a great success of them and expect to continue using them in the future.—ALBERT PRODIE, Franklin Co., N. C., October 18, 1909.

CABBAGE—(Continued)

DANISH WINTER BALL-HEAD, or HOLLANDER.—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; exceedingly solid and hard; a sure header, a good seller and a fine keeper. These are the qualities that have made it so popular. Our stock is the original Danish grown seed, known as the best the world produces. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.80, postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.90.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—The strain as generally sold. Makes good, large, solid flat heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40. In 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 per lb.



AMERICAN PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Should be grown in every private garden. Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter cabbage. Our stock is the very best that can be had, and will make fine large heads. If used after being touched by frost, it is equal to cauliflower. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.

RED DUTCH.—The best red pickling cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

CABBAGE—(Continued)

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA.—In some sections of the South, the Buncombe is preferred to all other winter sorts. The heads are large, firm and solid; a remarkably sure and uniform header, a good shipper and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.

GREEN GLAZED, or WORM PROOF.—A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40.

Endive

A most excellent salad or garnishing for the late summer and fall. Use same as lettuce.

Culture.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED.—The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, lb. 90 cts.

WHITE CURLED.—Finely cut leaves; almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.00.



Kohlrabi

Combines the flavor of cabbage and turnips and makes a splendid dish if used when the bulbs are 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow early in hotbed and transplant and sow outside in April in rows 18 inches apart, thinning to 8 inches; for winter use, sow in June or July. Also makes fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best variety; flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts. lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING AND MEDICINAL USE

CULTURE.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE THE HERBS FOR USE DURING THE WINTER, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

We can supply plants of Thyme and Sage, at prices quoted at the foot of this list.

ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

BALM.—A perennial, easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20c.

SWEET BASIL.—A hardy annual from East Indies. The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves, and it is used for flavoring soups and stews. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

BORAGE.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb also for bee pasture. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, in drills 20 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.

HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb largely used in making cough syrups and lozenges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it comes dry. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

LEEK.—The oblong bulb or stalk has the flavor of an onion, and is used principally in the winter for flavoring soups and stews. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. \$1.00. By express, lb. 90 cts.

SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial, the tender tops of which are used green for flowering, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing, being more extensively used for this purpose than any other herb. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual, extensively used both dried and in the green state for flowering, particularly in stuffing and soups. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. The young leaves and tips are used principally for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea is made from the leaves which in some cases will relieve nervous headache. Sow early in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

TANSY.—For making bitters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30.

WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic properties, and as worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

SAGE ROOTS.—10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

THYME ROOTS.—10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

CELERY



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently, and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up when the plants are large enough. Earth up two or three times, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out on the surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and 6 inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seed germinates slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

Self-Blanching Varieties

This class of celery grows quickly, blanches easily, and is especially adapted for fall and early winter use.

Golden Self-Blanching —**Grown in France.**—Our stock is grown for us by the originalator, and has given our customers the very best and most satisfactory results, we having received the most enthusiastic reports from many customers in regard to this stock. The Golden Self-Blanching is of compact growth, with large solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid, free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow color. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.00, postpaid.** Crop short this year.

The following letter in regard to the superiority of our Golden Self-Blanching Celery is from one of our customers in Florida:

I send you to-day one dozen bunches of Golden Self-Blanching Celery grown from the seed bought of you last summer, which has been pronounced by all who saw it, to be the finest celery field in the county. All the commission men—and I suppose twenty-five have seen it—say that it is a fine strain of seed, and everybody asks where I got the seed. I tell them all, from you, and I suppose, from the way they talk, you will have a good many calls for seed; and while I am writing, I want to put in my order for 4 pounds of just such seed as these you sent me this year. I intend making a specialty of growing fine celery. This is my first crop, but I am beating an old-established grower here 25 cents per crate on sales. I have the picture of this field, shipping in full blast. If you wish one I will have one struck and send you.—T. L. LATIMER, Manatee Co., Fla., March, 1908.

GOLDEN ROSE SELF-BLANCHING.—This is of the same beautiful type as Golden Self-Blanching. It has the same rich golden yellow color, but differs in the color of the outside ribs, which are tinged with a handsome rosy pink. Its earliness, self-blanching habit and beautiful appearance recommend it alike to the private and market-gardener. (French-grown seed.) **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$2.40.

Winter Varieties

PINK PLUME.—Practically identical with White Plume except that the stalks are tinged with pink, and has all the fine qualities of the White Plume. One of the most beautiful of all celeries. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$1.50.

Improved White Plume —A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white, upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$1.65.

The celery I purchased of you (the first lot), I have covered to bleach the top leaves. I have used several bunches of that; it is the comment of all who pass and see it (and I have all I know see it as I feel very proud of it), that it is the largest and finest they ever saw. I shall plant twice the quantity next year, although my space is very limited.—H. J. ROBERTSON, Prince George Co., Md., Oct. 30, 1909.

Winter Queen —One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white, and crisply tender. It is hardy and a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Giant Pascal —One of the most popular celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. One of the best for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.60.** By express 1b. \$1.50.

I planted the Giant Pascal Celery Seed obtained from you last year, and my celery was the finest flavored ever raised in this part of the country. Many said it was the finest they ever ate.—CHAS. A. USHER, Columbus Co., N. C., May 15, 1909.

For a one variety crop of celery, I would always take the Giant Pascal. I have used seed from Henderson & Co., and others, but of late years I have used Wood's seed exclusively, finding their celery seed second to none, and much cheaper in price. The Golden Self-Blanching Celery has small roots, and it is not so vigorous as many of the other varieties, but my success with this variety from seed bought of Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons has always been quite satisfactory—fully equal to any other seed of this variety I have used in the past from other sources. I have used Wood's seeds for a number of years, for quite a line of my trucking and farming, and so far, have always found them quite satisfactory.—MCBRIDE HOLT, Alamance Co., N. C., October 5, 1908.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART.—A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$1.40.

CELERIAC SEED FOR SEASONING.—Ounce 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 1b. 40 cts.

CELERIAC PLANTS.—We can supply all the principal varieties in season. 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000; 3,000 and over, \$2.75 per 1,000.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

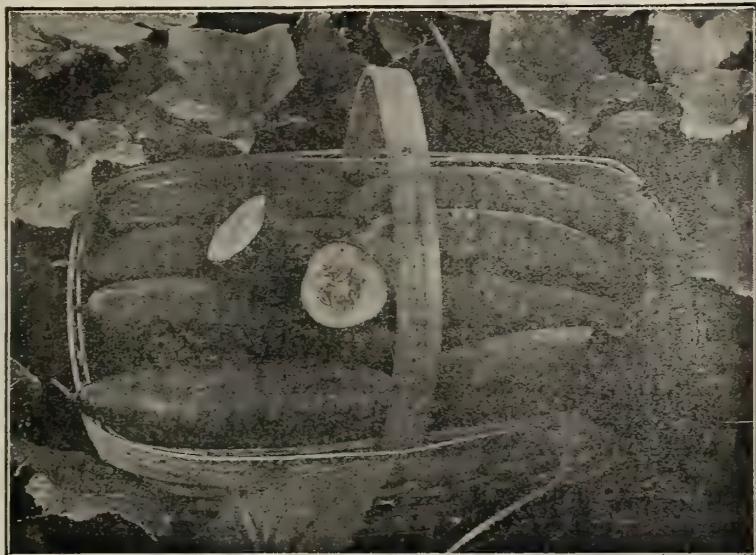
GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE.—The best variety; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$1.30.



Giant Pascal Celery

CUCUMBER

CULTURE.—For very early crop, plant in hotbed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills, two pounds, one acre.



Klondike Cucumber

Klondyke —This new variety originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is considered one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section, which has become famous for shipping both melons and cucumbers. It is very early, of desirable shape, keeps its color remarkably well, and is one of the best of shippers. We recommend it very strongly to our Southern growers as a most profitable variety, particularly where it is desired to grow for shipping to distant markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 75 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 70 cts. lb.

I find the Klondike Cucumber just as represented, or better. They are fine both for home use and market. They are a good yielder and attain a nice size for shipping. I think it is the cucumber for this point.—CHAS. B. HILEMAN, Union Co., Ill., October 19, 1909.

The Klondike Cucumber is the best grown for Northern markets. They are of rich color and are excellent shippers. I shall plant no other kind next year.—J. N. BENNETT, Principal, Duplin Co., N. C., October 1, 1910

Davis Perfect —An extra early variety, unequalled for quality, shape and color. Fruit very symmetrical, averaging 10 to 12 inches long; color a dark glossy green, and very attractive in appearance; is prolific, and proving to be one of our best and most popular varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 75 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 70 cts. lb.

We have never grown a better cucumber than the Davis. It has the finest color of any cucumber we have ever grown.—W. H. HILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., October 8, 1907.

Your Davis Perfect Cucumber is the finest we have ever grown and makes the best yield.—J. W. BALL & SON, Volusia Co., Fla., October 18, 1909.

Your Davis Perfect Cucumber is the finest we have grown and makes the best yield. I planted one ounce last year and gathered about 25 bushels.—ALBERT GAENER, Halifax Co., N. C., March 2, 1910.

Arlington White Spine —A selection of the White Spine which has proved very popular with our truckers and market-gardeners. The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 70 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 65 cts. lb.

Gherkin, or Burr —Used exclusively for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

Siberian —Extra early. Very prolific; makes good-sized cucumbers of a desirable market shape. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 70 cts.

Improved Early White Spine —In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 70 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 65 cts. lb.

Improved Long Green —We have a greatly improved strain of this most excellent all purpose cucumber. Grow 10 to 12 inches long, but make fine pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent; a great bearer. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 70 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Emerald —Strictly an evergreen cucumber, retaining its fine dark green color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, produces handsome long straight cucumbers of excellent flavor, tender and crisp. Without a superior for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickles, the riper ones for sweet pickles. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 70 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 65 cts. lb.

Green Prolific Pickling —One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive. **oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 65 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts. lb.

WESTERFIELD'S CHICAGO PICKLING —Preferred to all others by many pickle factories because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 65 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts. lb.

Early Green Cluster —Early to mature, bearing in clusters; prolific. An excellent early kind; also fine for small pickles in bottles or jars. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 70c.

THORBURN'S EVERBEARING —Makes small pickling cucumbers which it keeps on bearing right up to frost. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.** By express, lb. 70 cts.



Davis Perfect Cucumber

JAPANESE CLIMBING —A most desirable and attractive cucumber, and a real climber. It comes into bearing quickly, and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. The fruit is of extra quality, and of a dark green color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

I have tried the Japanese Climbing Cucumbers two or three years. Of three years' experience, I succeed very well with two crops, making satisfactory cucumbers in every respect; smooth, of good shape and length, and the vines more profusely. This year they somehow did not seem to climb much, and were rather unsatisfactory. Taken on the whole, I would say that they constitute a valuable addition to the garden. A climbing plant of this kind is much better worked, more easily picked and takes less space than the ordinary cucumber crop.—HENRY LOUIS SMITH, President Davidson College, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., October 16, 1908.

Garden Corn

CULTURE.—Plant the early corn in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting-ears. The early varieties can be planted during July or first part of August for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant 200 hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Pints can be ordered at Quart Rates, Half-Pecks at Peck Rates. If to be sent by mail, add 8c. pt.; 15c. qt. to cover postage.

The first seven varieties are not strictly sugar corns, but make most excellent green corn, and are especially valuable on account of their earliness.

Delicious Cream

—In maturity, the Delicious Cream Corn is a little later than Early Adams, but it makes ears much larger and longer. It is a strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worms and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as ordinary garden corn, and it will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears than any other variety. It has from two to three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears contain from eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes roasting ears of beautiful creamy white appearance, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. Although, the Delicious Cream Corn will, we believe, prove to be one of the leading and most popular varieties for roasting ears all throughout the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

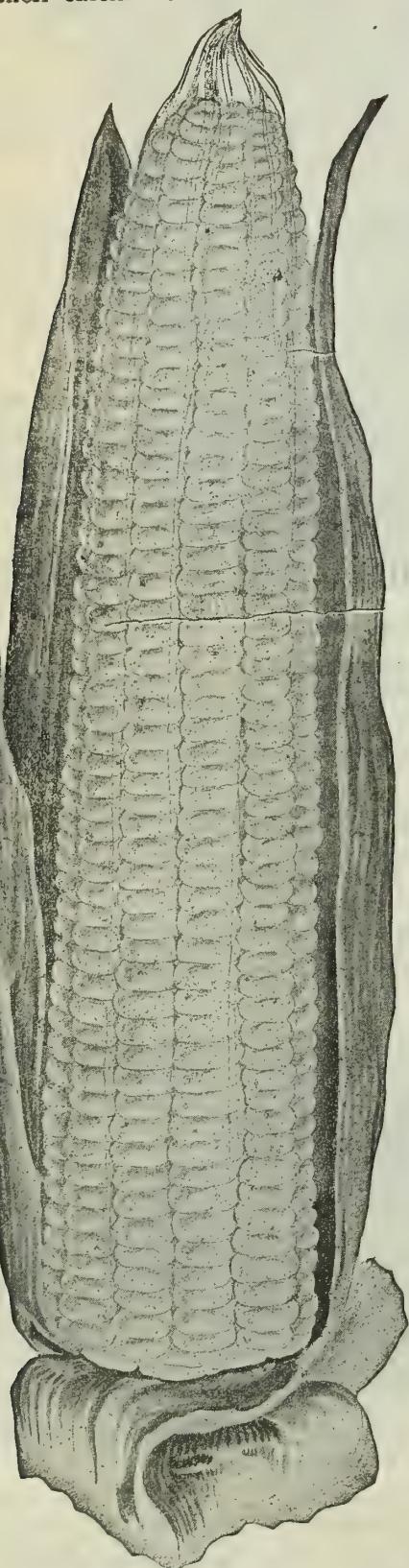
I was more than pleased with the Delicious Cream Corn. I consider it the finest I have ever eaten. The yield was satisfactory. I expect to plant more next year.—A. C. BRIDGMAN, Williamsburg Co., Oct. 26, 1909.

Your Delicious Cream Corn is the nicest I ever tasted.—MRS. JNO. W. CARROLL, Campbell Co., Va., October 15, 1909.

I am much pleased with the seeds I have bought from you. We were delighted with the Delicious Cream Corn.—PRESTON LEWIS GRAY, The Bingham School, Orange Co., N. C., October 15, 1909.

Have only tried Delicious Cream Corn this season, but like it better than any garden corn I have ever grown.—J. THOMAS BELL, Lunenburg Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1909.

RARE Ripe, or LONG WHITE FLINT.—Makes a splendid, long, well-filled roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for making hominy. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 80 cts.; bushel, \$2.50; doz. ears, 25 cts.



Delicious Cream Corn

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Except Bland's Extra Early, the earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bus. \$2.75; dozen ears 25 cts.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON.—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bus. \$2.75; dozen ears, 25 cts.

Ideal Early Adams—A selection and improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 14 inches in length, with 12 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table qualities, and a decided acquisition. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bus. \$3.00; dozen ears, 30 cts.

I find Ideal Early Adams Corn purchased from you a valuable corn. It combines earliness, size and quality. Best early corn as far tried.—D. M. RAND, Charlotte Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

Bland's Extra Early—The earliest garden corn in cultivation, ready a week earlier and makes more uniform and larger ears than Extra Early Adams. We introduced this splendid new corn two years ago, but last year were unable to supply the seed, owing to crop failure arising from unforeseen conditions, due to its extra early maturity. This new introduction is remarkable for its earliness to mature. It makes an attractive appearance, and is of excellent table qualities. Its great value is of course in the extreme earliness, and in this respect it should prove to be a money maker for the trucker and market gardener. Price, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.00.

The Bland's Extra Early Corn that you sold me last season did the best we have ever had of the kind.—W. M. KENNEDY, Agt., York Co., S. C., Jan. 12, 1909.

I planted your Bland's Extra Early Corn the first of May and the first of July I had roasting ears, the earliest corn ever planted here.—J. W. LANE, Rutherford Co., N. C., August 29, 1910.

My Bland's Extra Early Corn was fine. Had it on the market ten days earlier than any I ever had before.—J. D. DREENE, Cumberland Co., N. C., Oct. 12, 1910.

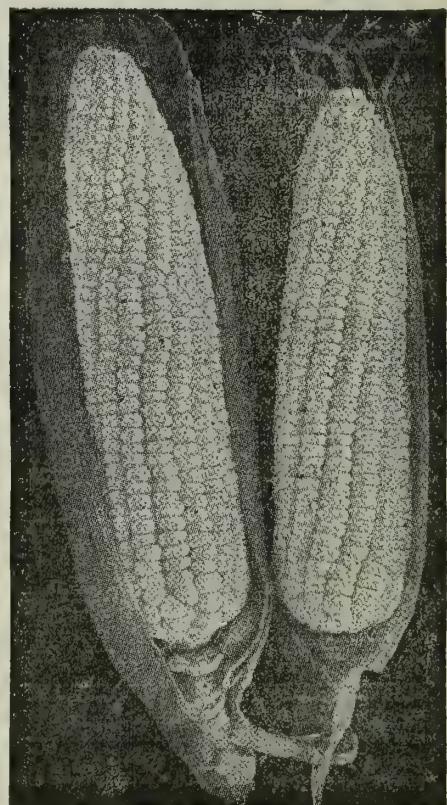
Trucker's Favorite

—For a second early to follow Early Adams, this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bu. \$3.00; dozen ears 30 cts.

The Trucker's Favorite Corn I found to be very fine indeed. The ears were large as late corn, 60 would fill a crate generally. I expect to plant again and get my seed from you.—STOAKES WEELS, Dublin Co., N. C., Oct. 30, 1910.

I think the Trucker's Favorite Corn is as good as ever was planted. Mine planted the 23rd of March is tasseling and in the neck of silking. It is the finest in our neighborhood.—J. H. MOORE, Darlington Co., S. C., May 23, 1910.

I have planted Trucker's Favorite Corn for four years, and I think it a very fine corn for truckers.—J. B. THOMASON, Fulton Co., Ga., October 19, 1907.



Trucker's Favorite Corn

Three Cents Per Packet—Eight Cents Per Ounce

Our customers will notice that we catalog many of the standard varieties of seeds at three cents per packet, eight cents per ounce, instead of five cents per packet and ten cents per ounce, as customary. This makes our prices more reasonable than to offer special discount on packets and ounces, as heretofore, and makes it more satisfactory to our customers.

If Corn, Peas or Beans are to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart, to cover postage.

SWEET, or SUGAR CORN

White Evergreen—A distinct improvement over the handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of pure snowy whiteness, and of the most delicious sweetness. It is pronounced by experienced growers the best all-round sugar corn in cultivation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.75.**

I have planted the White Evergreen Corn for two years. I know nothing equal to it.—
L. S. JOHNSON, Moore Co., N. C., October 6, 1908.

Hiawatha Sugar—This is the most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth, and a large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled from end to end. A most desirable sort to follow. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.20; bus. \$4.00.**

I think Hiawatha the best sugar corn for table use. It remains tender until the shuck dries.—J. D. JONES, Pittsylvania Co., Va., October 10, 1908.

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT.—An early, long-eared sugar corn of fine flavor. Is very productive, producing large, straight ears, which are very attractive and salable. Desirable both for market and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Premo—The earliest of all sweet corns, from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams and of the most delicious sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck, \$1.10.**

The Premo corn we got from you is all that you claim for it. It was ten days earlier than any other we planted. New White Evergreen corn is very productive, and we consider it one of the best and cheerfully recommend it.—VADE MECUM SPRING CO., Stokes Co., N. C., October 21, 1907.

BLACK MEXICAN.—One of the sweetest and most delicious of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00.**

CROSBY'S EARLY SWEET.—An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.**

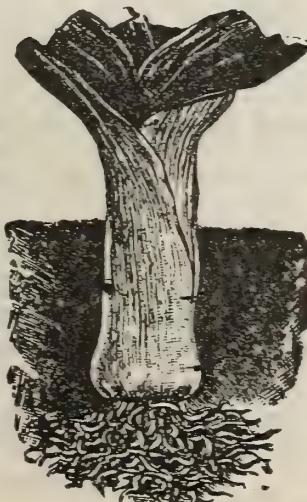
EXTRA EARLY CORY.—Next to the Premo, this is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.60.**

Country Gentleman—Most popular of all the sugar corns for main crop for the home garden. Makes a good-sized ear and has a small cob, deep grains; excellent, tender and sweet, and of delicious table quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$3.75.**

Leek

Culture.—Leek is generally considered superior to onions for soup-flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high, trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold-frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

LARGE FLAG.—Hardy and productive The standard variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. \$1.00. By express, lb. 90 cts.**



Stowell's Evergreen—This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain long in the green state. Very tender and sugary. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.50; dozen ears 40 cts.**

EARLY MAMMOTH.—Very closely resembles the Late Mammoth, and is a little smaller and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00.**

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears are immense and of fine quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.10; dozen ears, 40 cts.**

POP CORN

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—Very prolific, bearing large ears, the grains are pearly white. When popped, it is pure white and extremely tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; dozen ears, 25 cts.**

RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; dozen ears 25 cts.**

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow; grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; dozen ears, 25 cts.**

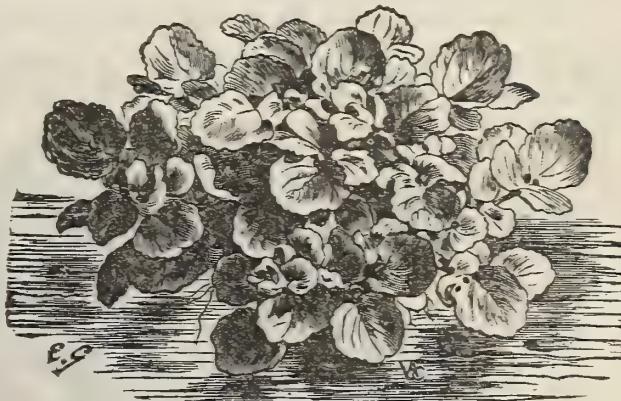
POP CORN, for popping.—**Pint 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.**



Hiawatha Sweet Corn

CRESS

Sow water cress in the spring, along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. Is also developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets.



Water Cress

WATER CRESS.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid. By express, \$2.40 per lb.**

CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.**

EGG PLANT

Egg Plant is peculiarly well adapted to our Southern climate, and should be in every garden. It makes a most delicious dish.

CULTURE.—Egg plants do best in a deep rich loamy soil.

In February or March sow in hotbeds, and when two inches high, transplant to good rich soil. After frost is past, set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with slugshot. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem of the plants when setting out. For Colorado potato-bug, see under head of Potatoes.



BLACK BEAUTY

and private gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.40.

Black Beauty—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish, black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. Although not as large as New York Improved, its earliness will commend it especially to market gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.85, postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.75.

The Black Beauty Egg Plant seed bought of you for the past two seasons have given entire satisfaction, as has your Big Boston Lettuce seed purchased from time to time.—ROLAND COVINGTON, Scotland Co., N. C., Sept. 26, 1908.

Florida High Bush—Has proved a money-maker to Southern growers. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree; very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper, commission men reporting that they reach market in the best condition and always command high prices. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.50.

The Florida High Bush Egg Plants are very fine and large yielders. We had our first ones on the fourth of July and there has not been a day since that we could not pick them. To-day, October 6th, I counted twelve grown ones besides small ones and blooms on one bush, and they are still growing.—MRS. EDNA M. NICHOLS, Sumter Co., S. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

The Florida High Bush Plants have not only fruited the entire summer, but are still in fruit. They particularly excell in flavor and tenderness.—W. H. HOLMES, Georgetown Co., S. C., October 19, 1907.

With your Florida High Bush Egg Plant we are very much pleased. In fact, would plant nothing else for our market if we could get the seed.—CHAS. DECKNER, Fulton Co., Ga., December 12, 1908.

PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

KALE, or BORECOLE

Culture.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts, but not of as fine quality. Spring sowings should be made in February and March. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



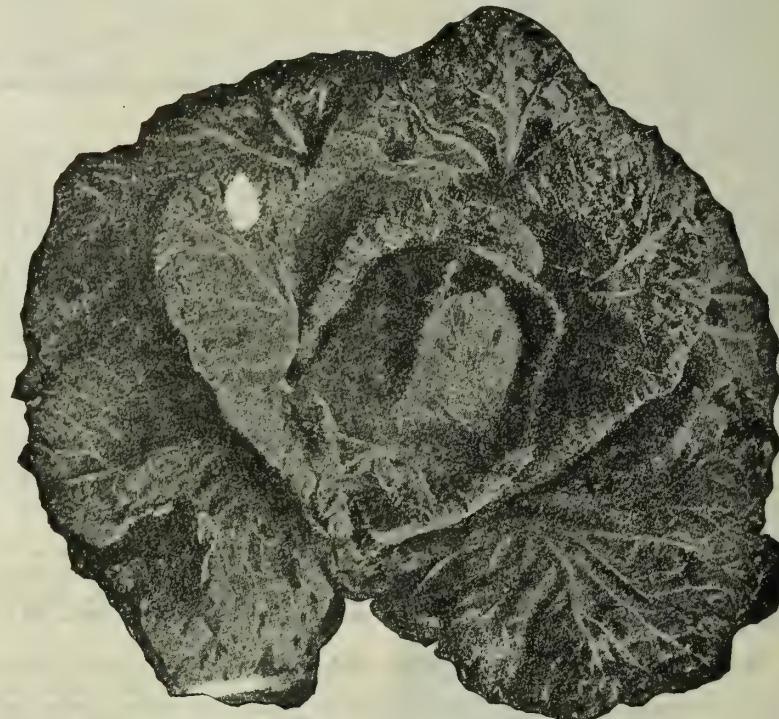
Kale, or Borecole

GREEN CURLLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK.—The dwarf spreading kale, largely grown around Norfolk for shipping. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Very hardy and can be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below zero. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. lb.

CURLLED SIBERIAN.—Larger than the Scotch and not as finely curled. The leaves are bright green, tinged with purple. Very popular in the Norfolk trucking district; very hardy and will stand the winter without protection. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

TURNIP ROOTED KALE.—Entirely distinct from all other kales, for, in addition to a large yield of salad, it makes a long, carrot-shaped root which is superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabaga, and makes a most excellent dish for winter and early spring use. The roots are pure, fine grained, cook dry and are of fine flavor. The kale somewhat resembles the Siberian in appearance and color, but in our opinion, is superior in quality to both the Siberian and Scotch. It stands the winter, makes salad as early as turnip and other kales. Sow from August 1st to September 15th, either broadcast or in drills 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, lb. 90 cts.

Spring Kale —A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. The best for spring sowing, but largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00.



North Carolina Short Stem Collard

COLLARDS

One of the most popular and satisfactory winter vegetables. Is similar in growth to cabbage, but does not make solid heads. Is harder and easier to grow than cabbage, and withstands insect attacks much better. While collards are sometimes sown and used during the spring and summer, their principal use is as a late winter vegetable. Culture, same as for cabbage, and can be sown both for early and late crop.

TRUE GEORGIA, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—A well-known standard sort, and the kind most generally used throughout the South. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 50 cts.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE.—Called cabbage collard in some parts because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 75 cts.

The N. C. Short Stem Collard is fine.—R. R. UNDERWOOD, Macon Co., Ga., Oct. 1, 1910.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July and August. For fall planting sow the hardy varieties in September, transplant and protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or transplant to cold-frames 9 inches apart, to head up during the winter. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

Wood's Cabbage—One of the best and most popular of cabbage lettuces, both for spring and fall planting. Makes large, solid heads of excellent quality. Very popular and salable for market, and is also a most desirable variety for home use. Does not shoot to seed as quickly as other kinds, and is also harder. Will stand cold weather better. Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, fully maintains its fine quality and reputation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$1.40.

I like your Cabbage Lettuce best, either for frames or outside.—THOS. DONALDSON, Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 1, 1910.

Early Prizehead—One of the best for the home garden, forming a large, loose head, exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment long distance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

DEACON.—There is no surer heading summer variety. Makes a good solid head; the inside leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow, exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

California Cream Butter—Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Makes a large handsome curly leaf-head of excellent quality. Excellent for forcing and shipping and also for outdoor planting both in the spring and fall. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$1.00.

CRISP-AS-ICE.—A very superior family and home market lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$1.25.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER.—Forms large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside, very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. A fine summer lettuce, resisting heat and draught and slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

BOSTON MARKET, or WHITE-SEEDED TENNISBALL.—A splendid early lettuce, forming fine hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Improved Hanson—One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

DUTCH BUTTERHEAD.—An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

BROWN DUTCH.—One of the hardiest of lettuces, and best for outdoor fall planting; makes a good, solid head. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Wood's Improved Big Boston—An improved strain of this popular lettuce, which is giving the best and most profitable results to our customers, and is grown on the largest scale for market and shipping. It is one of the best lettuces for growing in hot-beds or cold-frames, and is also equally desirable for outdoor growing. It grows quickly, making a large solid head, packs and carries well to market, and fully merits its great popularity. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce is more satisfactory to grow than any other.—JNO. D. WOODY, New Hanover Co., N. C., May 23, 1910.



May King Lettuce

May King Lettuce—We recommend this new lettuce with confidence, believing it will prove to be one of the most valuable varieties, both for spring and fall use, and also for growing in cold-frames during the winter months. It makes round, solid heads, of diameter of six to seven inches, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded, so that it makes an excellent shipping and home market lettuce. The centre blanches to a rich golden yellow, and it has a specially fine, rich buttery flavor. It is quick-growing, early in maturity, and makes an extra fine-headed cabbage lettuce, which will become very popular wherever it is grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

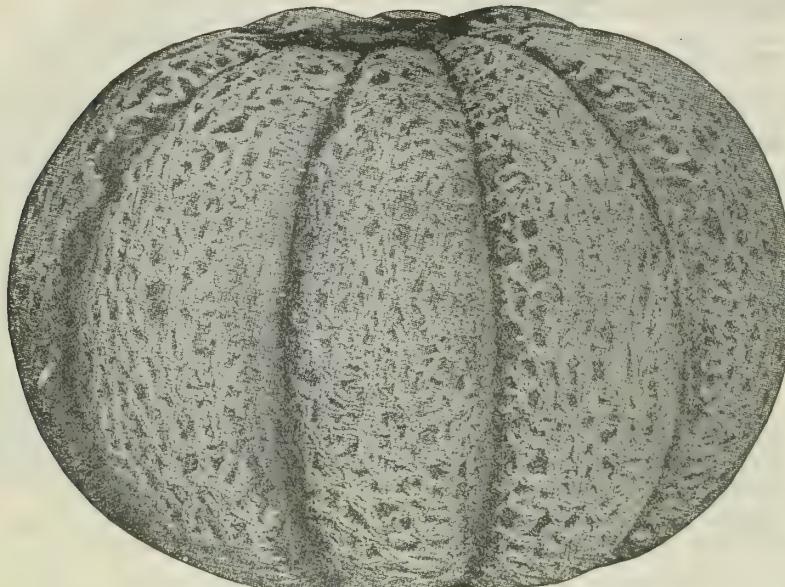
All seeds bought of you proved very satisfactory, especially the May King Lettuce. All Tomato seeds were good and bore fine fruit.—J. F. CARLSON, Iredell Co., N. C., Oct. 15, 1909.

Trianon Cos, or Romaine—We recommend to all of our customers to grow this splendid lettuce. It is really one of the finest quality head lettuces in cultivation. The heads are long and conical, often measuring 10 inches high by 18 inches in circumference, and of crisp, tender, delicious table qualities. To grow it most successfully, it is usually considered best to tie up leaves, but it is not necessary, as it will make a fine lettuce without tying up. We strongly recommend to those who have not yet grown this splendid variety, to plant at least a trial package, so as to become acquainted with its superior qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$1.15.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Leading kinds, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000; in 3,000 lots and over, \$1.75 per 1,000.

Cantaloupe, or Muskmelon

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well rotted manure. When danger of frost is gone, plant 10 to 12 seeds one inch deep in each hill. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the vines when blossoming begins, and cultivate till the vines cover the ground. To combat insect attacks, dust with ashes lime or road-dust. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills, two pounds one acre.



New Fordhook Cantaloupe

New Fordhook—A new introduction in melons, which promises to become very popular, both for home use and market. The illustration which we give shows its handsome form and attractive appearance. It is very thickly netted, flesh thick and of an attractive deep salmon color, surpassingly sweet to the very rind. The rind, although thin, is unusually firm, so that the fruits carry well to market, making it an excellent shipping and market variety. The vines are very vigorous in growth, producing fruits early, and it is extremely prolific, the vines frequently setting from five to nine melons immediately around the stem. The melons are uniform and even in size, and altogether, we regard this new introduction as likely to prove one of the best and most valuable melons for market or home use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

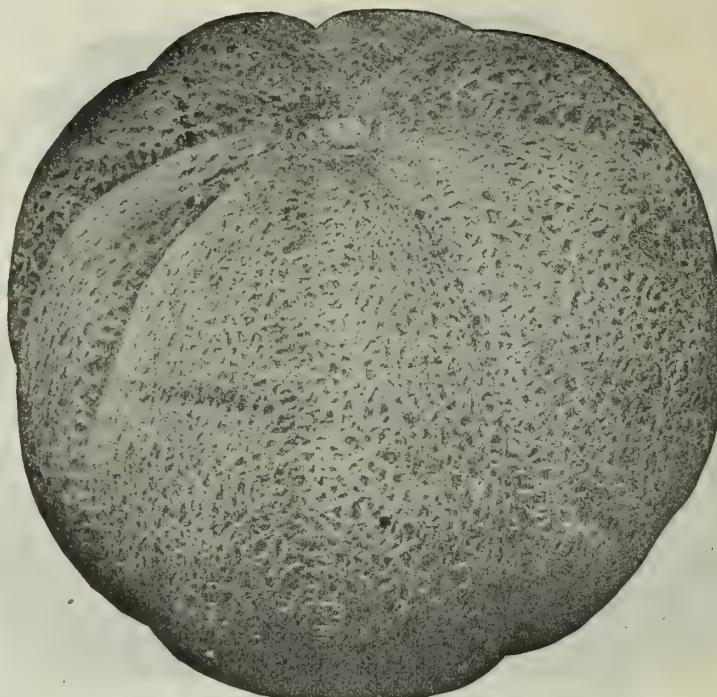
OHIO SUGAR.—An absolutely new, distinct and very superior melon, the result of careful hybridizing and painstaking selection and breeding. Claimed to be absolutely the sweetest and most luscious green-fleshed cantaloupe now on the market. It is of that desirable size in demand in all markets; round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is so deep and seed cavity small. Distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; color of skin grey-green. Because of its firm flesh and solidity, it makes a good shipper. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**

Good Traveler—The Good Traveler is fully equal to or even surpasses the fine qualities of the Hollybrook Luscious, but not quite so large and is more uniform in size. This cantaloupe follows the earlier varieties of cantaloupes in maturity, and will readily command a high premium over ordinary cantaloupes wherever sold on our markets, on account of its distinctive appearance and superior table qualities. The rind is of a dark green color, thickly and finely netted, being attractive and pleasing to the eye; flesh deep, of a rich salmon color, very luscious and sweet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

New Early Rocky Ford—A fine new strain of the Rocky Ford, a week to ten days earlier than the old strain, a little larger, and of superior quality. The earliness of this strain is a distinct advantage, and is bound to make it very popular, both with market and private growers. In shape and characteristics it is similar in all respects to the regular Rocky Ford. Its netting is close and deep. In quality it is deliciously sweet and spicy. The seed cavity is small, flesh thick, smooth and firm, and of attractive green color. A most decided acquisition, and should prove a money maker to our market growers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40.

The New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe was quite early. All the seed bought from you are as satisfactory as can be.—MRS. SALLIE F. CARROLL, Campbell Co., Va., September 21, 1908.

The New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe proved to be perfect in size and shape, and many in quantity.—C. P. THORNTON, Warren Co., October 7, 1908.



Extra Early Hanover
The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation

Extra Early Hanover—This is unquestionably the best extra early cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. While extra early in maturity, it makes a large-sized melon. It is round, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent flavor and a fine shipping, market or home melon. This is one of our own exclusive introductions, and has proved of the greatest popularity wherever grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

The Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is the earliest I ever grew; had them three weeks ahead of my neighbors. I want to try them next year.—J. W. LANE, Rutherford Co., N. C., September 29, 1910.

My experience with the Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is that it is a very early variety and will bring in more money than later and sweeter ones that are ready for market when the supply is plentiful.—C. P. COFER, Isle of Wight Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1910.

The Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is one of the best early kinds I ever planted.—C. R. WILSON, Forsythe Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

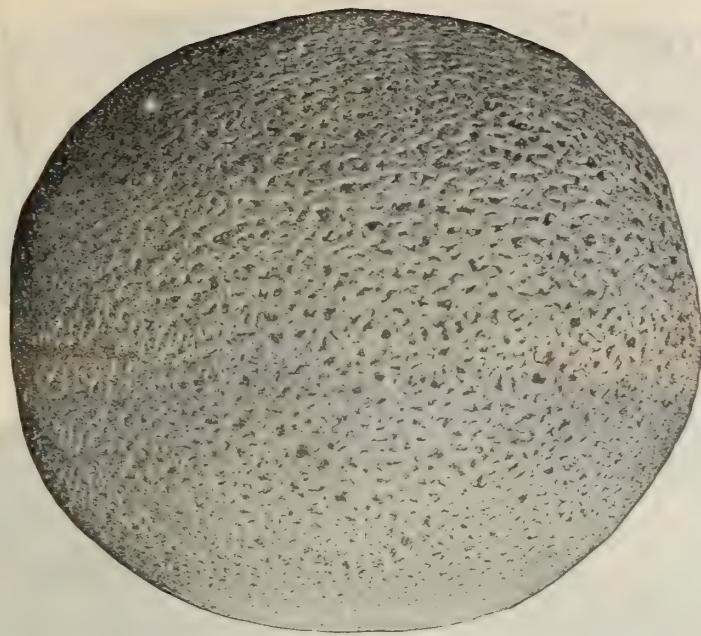
Rocky Ford Netted Gem—No other cantaloupe finds such ready sale in the large markets; it is always in demand at good prices. Very uniform in size and quality, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed and firm fleshed. We grow our seeds in the famous Rocky Ford Valley, and from the very best type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 60 cts. In 5-lb. lots 55 cts per lb.

The Rocky Ford Netted Gem Cantaloupe did fine and sold well. This year I planted four acres with Burrell's Rocky Ford seed, and replanted with Wood's Rocky Ford Seed. Wood's Rocky Ford grew the finest and thickest meated melons. While not quite as large, they were as sweet, and better keepers. I would rather plant Wood's Rocky Ford melon, as I think them much better to haul and ship, just as sweet, and while a little smaller, they contain as much meat.—JOHN WATTS, Pierce Co., October 10, 1908.

Wood's Netted Gem—A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem, specially selected by ourselves, both for superior fruits and fine quality. It produces fruits larger than the regular Rocky Ford Netted Gem, has thicker meat, and of superior table qualities. We have sold this specially selected strain for a number of years with the best results and satisfaction to our customers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 65 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 60 cts. lb.

The Wood's Netted Gem is excellent, fine quality, good seller and grown in abundance. Wood's Perfection is ahead of all for size, quality and production. It is an excellent seller, sells ahead of Tip Top. I cannot recommend Wood's seed too highly for they are all fine.—ISREAL ELLIS, Lawrence Co., O., October 1, 1910.

The delicious Netted Gem Cantaloupe seed you sent me proved a fine melon, sweet and of uniform size. All the seeds I received from you proved very satisfactory.—D. BOUGHNER, Columbus Co., N. C.



Netted Rock, or Eden Gem

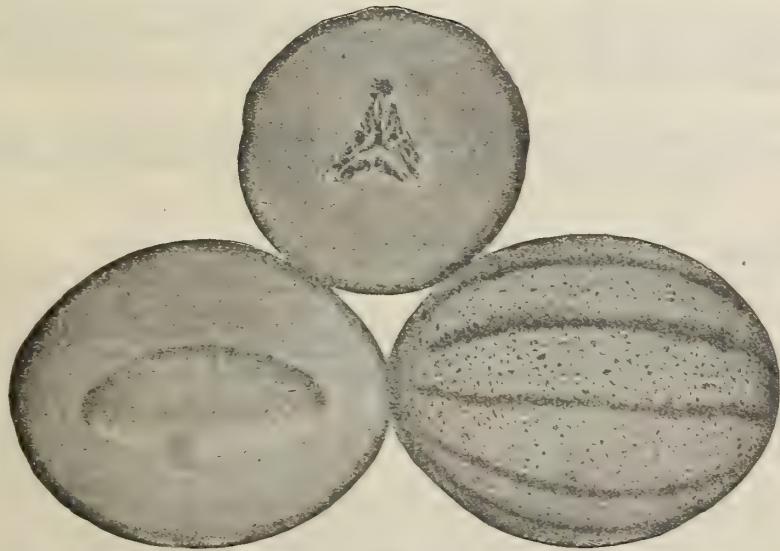
A fine shipping and market cantaloupe

Netted Rock, or Eden Gem—This is decidedly growing in popularity as a shipping melon. Much less liable to rust than other varieties, and, while not quite as early as the regular Rocky Ford, the vines bear longer, and are usually much more productive. Nearly the entire crop is of solid net melons, and they make splendid shippers. A very desirable variety to grow for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, per lb. 75 cts.

Your seeds have always given me perfect satisfaction in every respect and come right square up to catalog descriptions. Last season I cultivated a few of the Burrel's Gem and the Eden Gem Cantaloupes, and both varieties are fine; but I consider the Eden Gem the better melon—at least, my customers like it better. The Burrel's Gem is a very heavy yelder and the melons grow to a good even size.—R. J. RICE, Lee Co., Ala., October 21, 1907.

I am highly pleased with the Eden Gem Cantaloupe. The Burrel's Gem also is a nice melon, while the Hanover is the earliest cantaloupe we can raise.—A. M. G. FERRELL, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—Smaller than Large Hackensack, of same shape and fine quality, but ten days earlier. A splendid market variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 75 cts.



Burrell's Gem

A superior quality orange-fleshed melon for home and market

Burrell's Gem—The orange-fleshed Rocky Ford, but even better for shipping, and in the market where the orange-fleshed melons are in demand they bring much higher prices. The melons average 6 inches long, 4½ inches thick, and will crate evenly and uniformly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 75 cts.

The Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe is fully equal to the Rocky Ford in flavor, and more desirable on account of its larger size. It is also more uniform in size and more prolific. Excellent for shipping or for home use.—C. E. GREEN, Grundy Co., Tenn., October 29, 1907.

Hollybrook Luscious—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs. They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

I planted your Wood's Perfection Tip Top, Luscious Hollybrook, Netted Rock and your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupes this spring and I must say they were the finest cantaloupes that I ever raised. After the people found out the quality of the cantaloupes that I had, they were eager for them. They would not wait for me to bring them out, they would come out to my place for them.—J. N. BELOATE, Accomac Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1910.

JENNY LIND.—A favorite with truckers for extra early shipping. Well netted and of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 65 cts.

BALTIMORE, or ACME.—Always finds a ready sale at the best hotels and restaurants. Oval shaped; very thick green flesh and of the finest flavor. One of the best shippers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 80c.

NETTED NUTMEG.—The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe, medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. **5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

Tip-Top—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicate melons in existence. Large, has thick orange flesh, juicy and of the finest flavor even close to the rind. **5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.15.

Tip Top Cantaloupes are very fine, being of large size which suits our market. The flavor was the best of any one raised this year out of half a dozen sorts.—SUMMERS & PEYTON, Putnam Co., W. Va., Oct. 19, 1909.

OSAGE, or MILLER CREAM.—A splendid orange-fleshed melon, with dark green skin. Large, oval-shaped, thick fleshed, quality extra good. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

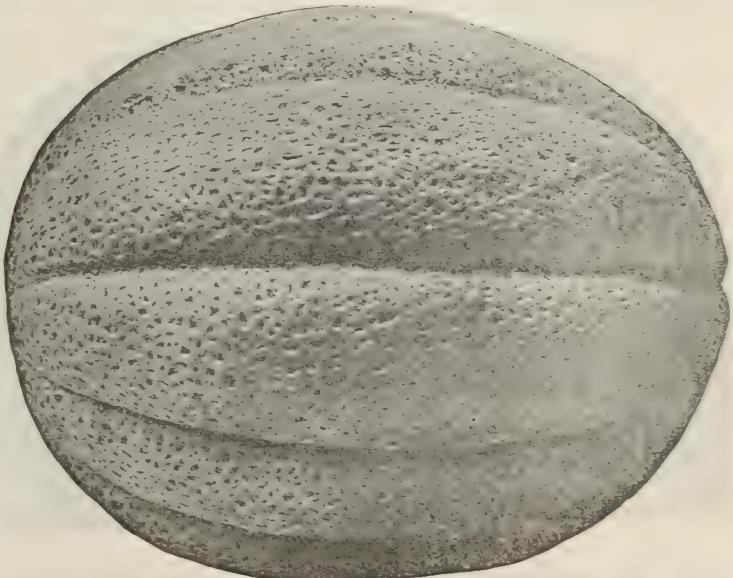
Emerald Gem—Similar to Osage, but flatter at the ends. The flavor is particularly fine. Crop short. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.00.

LARGE HACKENSACK, or TURK'S CAP.—A popular, large, medium early melon with thick, sweet flesh. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 75 cts.

MONTREAL NUTMEG.—The largest nutmeg variety; very fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid.**

BANANA.—18 to 24 inches long; quite a curiosity. Fine flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

GLASS MELON.—For preserving, pickling, mangoes and pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**



Wood's Perfection

Wood's Perfection—This is one of the best of large cantaloupes for main crop. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, and of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe is the best large cantaloupe I have ever grown. I have grown them two years. They make a very large crop of the finest cantaloupes, always command the highest market prices, and are a great seller. It will pay anybody to raise this cantaloupe. All other seeds I have bought from T. W. Wood & Sons have given perfect satisfaction.—ALF. BERTHING, Fulton Co., Ga.

Wood's Watermelon Seed,

GROWN IN THE
SUNNY SOUTH

If you want quality, sweetness and the best melons that is possible to grow, plant our Southern-grown Melon Seed. Northern or Western-grown Seed doesn't begin to compare when you consider the quality of the fruit product.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but make the hills 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Do not grow them near pumpkins and gourds. Use same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; three pounds one acre.

Tom Watson—This melon has created quite a furore wherever grown, and we believe is unquestionably the best quality shipping melon in our list. It has a dark green rind, solid red lucious meat, ripening close up to the rind. The rind is very tough, making it an excellent melon for shipping long distances. Its flavor and fine qualities also commend it very strongly for the private grower. We believe it is destined to become one of the most popular melons on our list. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 80 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, lb. 75 cts.

The Tom Watson Watermelons are the finest I have ever grown. They are very prolific and will stand longer in the field without burning or blistering than any variety I know.—OSCAR COMPTON, Greenwood Co., S. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

The Tom Watson Watermelon seed bought from you are the best I have ever planted. They make a large yield and combine both sweetness and large size, qualities rarely found combined in any one variety. I shall plant no other kind.—J. T. THOMPSON, McIntosh Co., Ga., Oct. 1, 1910.

The Tom Watson Watermelon seed I bought from you last year, 1908, was the best and largest that was grown in the county. I saved the seed and planted them for 1910. But I think the new seed brings the largest and best melons. I shall always buy new seed from you after this year.—H. J. TAYLOR, King George Co., Va., Aug. 6, 1910.

Dark Icing—A splendid extra early melon for either home use or near-by market. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 50 cts.

Alabama Sweets—A fine shipping and market melon. Dark green rind, with faint lighter stripes. Bright red, solid meat, of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. lb.

I have planted the Alabama Sweet Watermelon seed bought of you for two years, and can say that they give better satisfaction as a shipping melon, as well as for local market, than any I have ever raised. I also find they will stand longer in the field without burning or blistering.—J. L. SMITH, Caddo Co., La., Oct. 1, 1910.



Tom Watson Watermelon

Peerless, or Ice Cream—A fine early melon for home market. Oblong, mottled green color, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 40 cts.

Halbert Honey—The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and a sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but the rind is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 80 cts.

The Halbert Honey Watermelons are the finest I ever saw, just as sweet as honey. And your Hanover Cantaloupe cannot be beat. I get from \$50 to \$75 per one-half acre and have them on the market ten days and over before anybody else has any ripe.—J. D. BREESE, Cumberland Co., N. C.

The Halbert Honey Watermelon is the finest melon for home use that I know. I planted no other.—S. H. AVERETT, Treasurer Baptist Orphanage, Davidson Co., N. C., October 16, 1907.

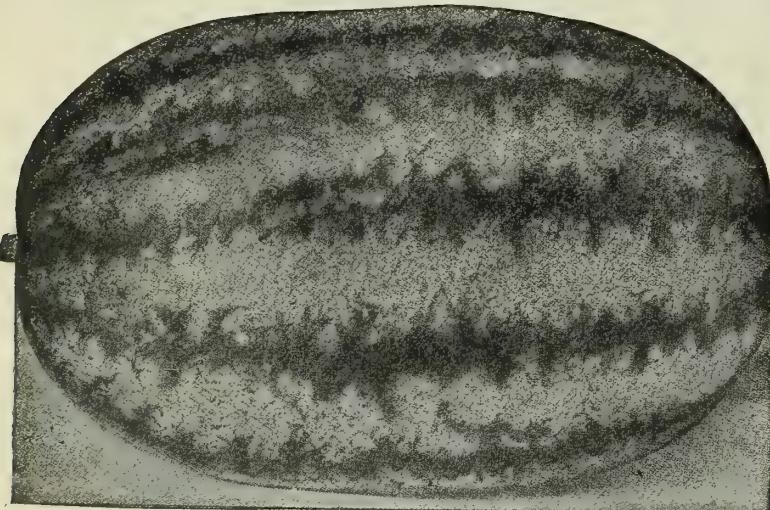
Eden—Every year becoming more and more popular. It is a cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. Similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, but has a brighter stripe and is more attractive. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. lb.

Florida Favorite—A prime favorite, for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. lb.

I have been planting the Florida Favorite Watermelon for years, and like it better than any melon I ever raised. Never have any trouble in selling it.—J. C. WALKER, Alamance Co., N. C.

The Florida Favorite Watermelon seed I got of you last year brought me as fine melons as there were in the country.—E. C. CARLYLE, Tulare Co., Cal., January 21, 1907.

New Favorite—Exactly like Florida Favorite but larger. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. lb.



Harris' Earliest

Harris' Earliest—Particularly valuable on account of its extra early maturity. It makes very handsome, uniformly shaped melons of desirable table qualities. Is not only desirable for home use, but also for shipping, on account of its attractive appearance and uniform size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 65 cts.

The Harris' Earliest Watermelon is one of the earliest I ever grew. I had ripe melons by the 8th of July. I sold all of my watermelons before my neighbors came in. Your Ice Cream is a fine melon for market here.—J. W. LANE, Rutherford Co., N. C., Aug. 29, 1910.

The Harris' Earliest Watermelon is one of the earliest melons I ever grew. I had ripe melons by the 23rd of June. I cannot recommend it too highly. The Florida Favorite Watermelon is also a fine melon. I will order seed from you again next spring.—DON HARRELSON, Columbus Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

Our Rattlesnake is the best strain that money can buy.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 1b. 80 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 1b. 75 cts.

The Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon seed that I purchased of you last season proved to be so successful that a number of my neighbors have decided to try them this year.—H. G. MUNDEN, Monroe Co., Texas, February 9, 1910.

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon is certainly the finest melon that I have ever planted for market. I can prove that I had the best crop of melons that has been in Gloucester county for years. Nearly every trucker around here will plant this kind next season.—THOS. H. LEWIS, Gloucester Co., Va., September 16, 1908.

The Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelons raised from the seed I bought of you were the finest I have ever grown.—(Judge) J. THOMPSON BROWN, Nelson Co., Va., December 22, 1908.

SWEET HEART.—Large and heavy, oval shape, pale green color with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. The solid flesh is of a deep rich, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. 1b.

I have planted the Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelons several years, and they are always O. K. I planted the Sweetheart Watermelon this year, and it was very nice.—H. E. HARDING, Beaufort Co., N. C., November 21, 1908.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 1b. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. 1b.

JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH, or LONG LIGHT ICING.—One of the largest melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.** By express, 50 cts. 1b.

Carolina Bradford—The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use, but we do not recommend it for shipping. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy vine, and very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per 1b.

Kolb Gem.—For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid by express; 1b. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 30 cts. per 1b.**

Wood's Watermelon Seed are all Southern grown, and produce melons superior in quality, sweetness and size, to Northern or Western grown seed. :: :: ::

Kleckley's Sweets—One of the most popular watermelons grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per 1b. In 5 lb. lots and over 45 cts. per 1b.

Last year I planted seed I got from you in my melon patch. I used Florida Favorite and Kleckley's Sweets. Every one who tasted them said they were the crispest, tenderest and sweetest melons they ever saw. I saved many seed, but gave most of them to neighbors, whom I try to induce to order from you.—S. H. LEWIS, Prince George Co., Md., June 3, 1909.

The Kleckley Sweets Watermelon seed I ordered and they did extra fine. I planted about two acres, and have sold \$173.12. I sold 26 loads, and fed about eight loads of rotten end ones to my hogs. We ate and gave away at least forty dollars worth.—D. C. HALL, Stanly Co., N. C., Sept. 8, 1909.

BLUE GEM, or ICEBERG.—In size and shape similar to the Kolb Gem, but the skin is darker and the quality is superior. It has a firm hard rind, is as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, but the flesh is deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, and is more tender and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 1b. 35 cts. In 5-lb. lots 30 cts. 1b.

Preserving Citron, or Stock Melon. Fine for sweet meats and preserves. Also used for stock feeding. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express 1b. 60 cts.

Dixie—A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet; a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 1b. 35 cts. 5-lb. lots 30 cts. 1b.

Jones, or Jumbo—The melons are large, round dark green, with faint stripe; the flesh is bright red, exceedingly sweet and juicy. A first class melon for both home use and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 1b. 35 cts. 1b.

The Jones or Jumbo Watermelon seed you sent me was very good; the Jordan's Grey Monarch also was very fine.—J. B. SMITH, Camden Co., Ga., October 17, 1907.

Duke Jones—Similar to the Jones or Jumbo, but a better shipper and market melon, as it stands shipment better and reaches market in better condition, and what is unusual in shipping varieties, is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. Makes an excellent melon for home use but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 1b. 35 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. 1b.

TRIUMPH.—A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of dark green color, with distinct stripe; flesh solid and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. 1b.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per 1b.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—This popular old melon still holds its own and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 1b. 40 cts.



Jackson Watermelon

Jackson Watermelon—If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in flavor. It is a long melon, with mottled green skin, firm red meat and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 1b. 90 cts.

The Jackson is the finest watermelon grown. Makes you forget all your troubles.—W. C. COOK, Nottoway Co., Va.

I planted the Jackson Watermelon seed bought of you last year, and I can say I never raised a melon that gave better satisfaction. I think I will plant mostly of the Jackson this year, for I never raised a better melon.—J. F. SPANGLER, Rockingham Co., N. C., February 15, 1908.

Your Jackson Watermelon has proved to be far ahead of any watermelon for its fine flavor and extra size, that I have ever grown in the mountain section of western North Carolina.—S. H. MONTEITH, Jackson Co., N. C.

ONION SEED

CULTURE—Large Onions from Seed.—For best crop results, to grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit, increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop put in at this time. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can also be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows, in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.



Mammoth Silver King Onion

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.30; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25 per lb.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Recognized as one of the best standard onions both for home use and shipping. It attains a good size, with small neck, very solid and heavy. Has a thin yellow quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.00.

SILVER SKIN, or WHITE PORTUGAL.—Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00.

The finest crop of Silver Skin Onion sets ever raised about here is now in my field, ready to market. I have always had better results from your seeds than any I can or ever bought.—CHARLES MOORE, Spartansburg Co., S. C., June 29, 1907.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The standard red variety and one of the most popular onions in cultivation. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white and of stronger flavor than the Danvers. Very productive and a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid.** By express, \$1.10 per lb.

Southport Globe Onions —The Southport Onions grown around Southport, Connecticut, generally command an extra price in the New York market, because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and the extra care taken in handling the crop. This strain of Southern Onions is undoubtedly superior and has been grown to very good advantage both in this and other sections of the country.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white; of attractive shape and excellent keeping qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, \$2.40.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color, and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.10.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep rich red color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King—Like nearly all Spanish onions, large and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.30.

Mammoth Silver King—One of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early and grows uniformly, of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Copper King—This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.30.

WHITE QUEEN, or BARLETTA.—An extra early onion, especially valuable for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

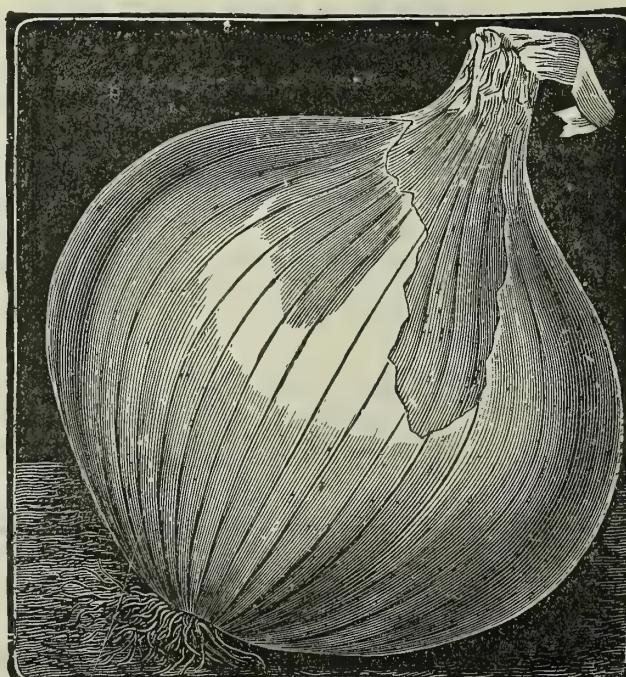
Bermuda Onions, (Genuine Teneriffe Grown)

These are the onions which southern growers are shipping every spring in enormous quantities to northern markets. They are tender and of the finest onion flavor. Our genuine Teneriffe-grown seeds are grown especially for us and imported direct, and we know there is no better stock to be had. They may be sown either in the fall or early spring; for best results sow in beds and transplant. We offer both the white and red varieties.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA ONION.—A new and desirable type of the Bermuda onion, maturing earlier than the yellow or red. The color is a beautiful waxy white, making it particularly attractive in appearance. Of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.40.

WHITE BERMUDA.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00.

RED BERMUDA.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, \$2.00.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King Onion

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used like spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is best for general use.



Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Sow one ounce to 80 feet of drill or broadcast 5 or 6 pounds per acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT, or CHINESE CURLED.

—A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7c.; 1/4 lb. 15c.; lb. 50c., postpaid, by express, lb. 40c.**

Southern Giant Curled Mustard is a magnificent variety, none better. I have a piece of land laid off in 2½-foot rows, and this variety drilled in. It will soon meet in the rows and it is a perfect beauty. There is but one drawback, it is inclined to run to seed too quickly. If you can overcome this, you will have the best that can be produced, in my opinion. I am selling mine at 35 cents per bushel and if it would hold over until spring, as my old kind did, it would be a money crop indeed.—J. A. CROMER, Lexington Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.

WHITE.—Used for salad. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 25 cts.**

BLACK.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 25 cts.**

MUSTARD SEED FOR PICKLING.—Pound 25 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 15 cts.

CHINESE PETSAI

A new vegetable, introduced into this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We have grown it two or three seasons on our Hollybrook Farm very satisfactorily. It is very attractive in appearance, growing something like a thick leaved kale. In color its leaves are something like mustard leaves. Cut for a salad, and boiled, like kale or mustard, makes a most desirable table vegetable. We recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will agree with us that it is a most desirable acquisition to our list of vegetables. **Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.00.**

OKRA, or GUMBO

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for the winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

Kleckley's Favorite

An im- proved Okra, originating with the same grower who originated the famous Kleckley's Sweet Water Melon. Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow, 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, with ample foliage, bearing pods at each leaf-joint, the pods averaging 6 inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length. It is a most productive and desirable variety, and destined to come into general use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 60 cts.**

The Kleckley Okra is the most satisfactory of all the various kinds that I have ever planted, which embraces all varieties offered by reputable seedmen.—P. M. BUCKINGHAM, Barnwell Co., S. C., October 13, 1909.



Okra

OKRA or GUMBO.—Continued.

FRENCH MARKET PROLIFIC.—One of the most popular kinds grown for the New Orleans market. It is early, commencing to bear when 12 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and bears continuously till full grown. The pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. When better known, it will probably supersede all other okras for market and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 60 cts.**

WHITE VELVET.—Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. lb.**

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED.—A distinct, valuable new okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme of its height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length—8 or 9 inches—and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Very superior for canning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

TALL GREEN.—Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. lb.**

Okra should be much more generally grown, as it makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes. Should be gathered and used while young, and may be kept for winter use by drying the young pods on a string.

ONION SETS

Culture.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. Fall planting is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced. **Price per bushel fluctuates. Write for prices.**

YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. **Quart, 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts. Bushel prices quoted on request.**

RED WETHERSFIELD.—A large cropper and favorite market variety. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts. Bushel prices quoted on request.**

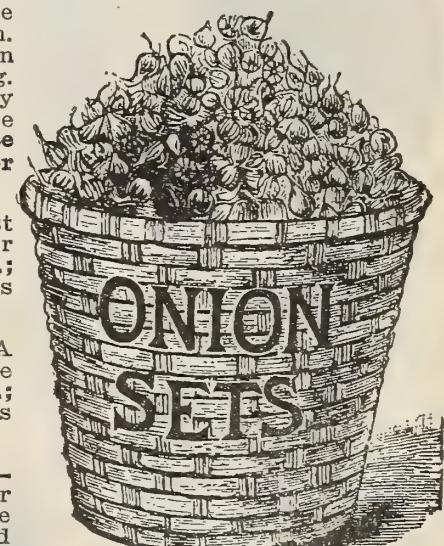
WHITE, or SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts. Bushel prices quoted on request.**

YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION.—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor, excellent cooking and keeping qualities. This variety never makes seed, but divides up from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions, medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty small sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among Southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut): **Qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts. Bushel prices quoted on request.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large onions, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the yellow. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck, 80 cts. Bushel prices quoted on request.**

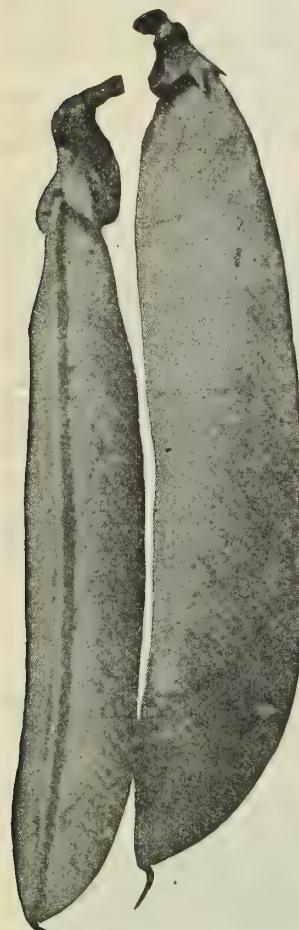
EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. **For fall planting only. See Fall Catalogue for prices.**

If Onion Sets are to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. a quart for postage.



Garden Peas

CULTURE.—Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender, and should be planted later than the smooth kinds. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant one acre, one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior

After trials of several of the earliest kinds of peas, I find the Lightning Excelsior obtained of you to be the best yet, both for market and home use, and will plant no other.—Mrs. F. C. GAUSY, Benton Co., Ark.

Your Lightning Excelsior Peas are the finest I ever planted. They are both hardy and prolific. I shall always use them in preference to all others as long as they prove so satisfactory. And I can say equally as much for your Prolific Bush Lima Beans. I could not ask for more satisfactory results than they gave me last year.—J. C. PIERCE, Edgecomb Co., N. C.

Tom Thumb This is not a wrinkled sort, but is of most excellent quality. Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is very prolific and is considered one of the best dwarf varieties for the private garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**



PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—The old standard extra early sort. It is very popular, and largely planted. Height 2 to 2½ feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.65; bushel, \$6.25.**

FIRST AND BEST.—An excellent strain of first early peas; very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Height 2 to 2½ feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.65; bus. \$6.25.**

Eclipse, or Surprise—Repeated tests have proved conclusively that the Eclipse is the very earliest of all the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of far better quality, though not quite as hardy. The vines grow 2 feet high, require no stakes, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. The Eclipse is a rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine table qualities. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.**

Ameer—Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has a little longer vine (about three feet), and not quite so early, but with larger pods, handsomely shaped. Ripens uniformly, quality excellent. The seed is round, light green and dented. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.**

Petit Pois, or French Pea

—The real French Pea as imported; vines grow 3 to 4 feet in height. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; vines vigorous; medium early, and prolific. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Wood's Lightning Excelsior

—Unquestionably one of the best of extra early peas for the trucker and gardener, and it has given unbounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly in receipt of letters speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow 2½ feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra early pea we have ever known. Ripens uniformly, and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for shipping, the home market, and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**



Large Podded Alaska—A new and valuable strain of the popular Alaska pea, the distinctive superiority being that it makes much larger pods and is more prolific. The vines grow about the same height, but the superiority in size of pods and yield makes it a most valuable acquisition. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bus. \$7.25.**

Alaska—Our strain of this variety is the very best. This pea is increasing in popularity every year, and especially in the large pea growing sections of the Atlantic coast. Especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness, and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping. It is also specially desirable for canners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early

—This is all that its name implies, a pedigree, or thorough-bred, pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas, of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked, a point of particular value when grown for shipping. We strongly recommend this pea believing it will bring increased profits on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort; 2 to 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Wood's Pedigree Peas are first-class. Have been planting them for several seasons and will continue to plant them while in the trucking business.—F. L. SAVAGE, Edgecomb Co., Oct. 1, 1910.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Peas gave me a very fine crop. I was well pleased with them. I sold them on our local market and received fancy prices for the entire crop.—S. N. FERGUSON, Union Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

I have been very successful indeed with the Pedigree Extra Early and Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas, and they deserve the highest recommendation.—JAMES K. DANCE, Chesterfield Co., Va.

Your Extra Early Pedigree Pea is all right. It is all you claim for it. It is the earliest pea that I have ever planted, and bears the fullest. My patch last summer was like a picture.—E. A. WALKER, Forsyth Co., N. C., October 10, 1908.

Large Podded Alaska

Prolific Early Market—This makes one of the largest podded and most productive of all the smooth-seeded extra early peas. The vines grow about 30 inches in height, and can all be gathered in two pickings. The pods are remarkably well filled, and the peas sweet and fine flavored. A most satisfactory prolific early sort, both for the market gardener and the home garden. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bus. \$7.50.**

Thomas Laxton—Rivals the Gradus in its many fine qualities. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored peas of a deep green color, adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.75; bushel, \$10.00.**

Prosperity, or Gradus—Only a few days later than the Eclipse and remarkable for the large size and fullness of its shapely pods. The vines grow 3 feet high, have heavy stems and produce uniformly large pods, 4 inches or more in length. The peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. We regard the Gradus as one of the best peas introduced in recent years, and recommend it highly where earliness, size and fine quality are desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.00; bushel, \$10.50.**

American Wonder—One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows 10 to 12 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**

McLean's Little Gem

—A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height one foot. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$7.00.**

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early dwarf wrinkled pea, coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. The pods average 3 inches long and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.**

Second Early and Main Crop Varieties

Wood's Acme—A most superior second early variety, both for private use and market. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color. The vines are crowded with pods and are overbearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

DWARF TELEPHONE.—A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large handsome pods of peas of the finest quality, similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind; 18 to 20 inches high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.50.**

DWARF CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A robust and vigorous grower, a great producer of handsome dark green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.**

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early and Dwarf Champion of England Peas are very satisfactory, the latter on account of its flavor, so tender and sweet.—G. B. JORDAN, Greenville Co., S. C., October 14, 1909.

Horsford's Market Garden—Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Only 2 feet high, requiring no stakes. A fine market garden pea and equally good for home use. The pods are borne in pairs and are easily and quickly picked. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

BLISS EVERBEARING.—Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00.**

Stratagem—Only 18 inches high, but yields splendidly; fine large pods, packed with immense dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. Considered the finest and most delicious flavored of table peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck, \$2.50.**

McLean's Advancer—A very prolific and excellent second early green, wrinkled variety; pods long and well filled; tender and sweet, and desirable both for market and home use; 2 to 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

I think the Gradus and Telephone are fine peas, the best that I have ever used for medium crop, good bearers and a fine flavored table pea.—MRS. WILLIAM J. MOTT, Gloucester Co., Va., October 24, 1908.



Wood's Acme

Telephone—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent surgery flavor; pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck, \$2.50.**

Champion of England—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market gardeners and for the home market. Height, 4 to 5 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00.**

YORKSHIRE HERO.—A splendid medium late pea for market and the home garden. The pods are long and well filled; best peas large, and of fine quality. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00.**

Improved Sugar Marrow—A fine pea for second crop, and abundance of large handsome pods. It is one of the best peas for canning, as well as a fine variety for market; 3 to 4 feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.**

MARBLEHEAD EARLY MARROWFAT.—The originator claims that this will give more pickings and remain longer in bearing than any other single variety. The vines grow only 3½ feet high, the pods 3 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of better quality than the old White Marrowfat. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.**

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.

—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop; 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.**

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.

Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.**

Your Marblehead Early Marrowfat Peas are a sure bearer and a heavy yielder and keep blooming a long time.—OSMUNDSON BROS., Norfolk Co., Va., October 18, 1908.

The Marblehead Early Marrowfat Peas are the best early peas I have ever tried.—WALTER B. FLEMING, Warren Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

Marblehead Early Marrowfat Peas grew well; heavy crop; very fine.—J. FOSTER SEARLES, Polk Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1909.



Wood's Mammoth
Luscious Sugar

Wood's Mammoth

Luscious Sugar

Without an equal among edible podded sugar peas for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced and boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The vines grow 5 or 6 feet high, requiring support; the pods are 6 to 7 inches long and 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The peas, when shelled like other peas, are equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; peck \$2.50.**

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea is surely the finest main crop pea I ever raised. I planted a pint last spring, and they made twice as large a yield as any other pea I ever raised. They are fine growers, fine bearers and fine for table use. I don't want anything better in the pea line.—S. I. MARSHALL, Johnson Co., Tenn.

PEPPER

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, 15 inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

Ruby Giant Pepper



Ruby Giant Pepper

The Ruby Giant Pepper is the best I have ever planted.—J. P. LARSEVICK, Richland Co., S. C., Oct. 19, 1909.

Chinese Giant —One of the best and largest of mango peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful and rich glossy flesh and mild flavor commend it as one of the best market varieties. It is vigorous in growth, and its strong, bushy plants are literally loaded with splendid large fruits, beginning to bear quite early and continuing through the season. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$3.50.

NEW TOMATO.—A most decided acquisition, and one that is proving to be a money-maker in market peper. It is of upright growth, enormously productive, and of mild and delicate flavor. It stays in bearing right through the season from early July until frost, and is claimed by those who have grown it to outyield other varieties. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$5 cts.; lb. \$3.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$3.00.

Your New Tomato Pepper proved to be fully up to your description and we are well pleased with it; so much so, that we will plant the same variety another year.—LEROY DAVIS, Albemarle Co., Va., Oct. 6, 1908.

RUBY KING.—These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00.

The Ruby King Pepper seed bought of you did finely. I shall use it again this coming year, if nothing happens.—W. J. CORBETT, Sampson Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1910.

SPANISH MAMMATH, or SWEET MOUNTAIN.—Fine for man-goes. Large and of splendid quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.75.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00.

PEOCOOP'S GIANT.—One of the largest peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.75.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN.—Fruits six inches long by nine to ten inches in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Used as described for Ruby King. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00.

TABASCO.—A very hot and pungent variety. Used largely for making pepper-sauce. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.10.**

RED CLUSTER.—Very hot. Color coral-red; borne in clusters. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00.

BELL, or BULL NOSE.—A large early sort, of mild flavor. Color purplish red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.75.

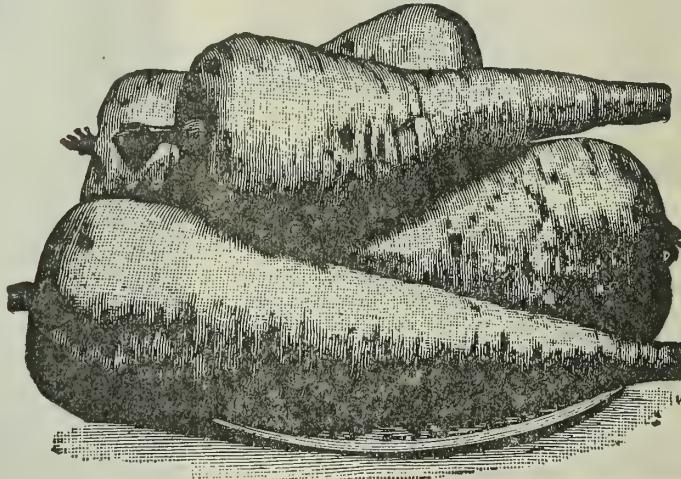
Neapolitan —Particularly valuable for our Southern shippers and market gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild red peppers. The plants are very strong, very stocky, and the peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well and keeps in prime condition a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.50.

The Neapolitan Pepper seed I bought of you did finely. They are of thrifty growth and early to bear, and it continues to bear fruit. The Ruby King and Neapolitan are my favorites.—W. J. CORBETT, Sampson Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1910.

I find your Neapolitan Pepper seed true to the variety and a fine early peper. I can recommend your Ruby King Pepper seed also to be true to variety, and the best pepper to plant for market, as it is a fine bearer.—H. L. FAISON, Calypso, N. C., October 19, 1907.

I find your Neapolitan Pepper seed true to the variety and a fine early pepper. I can recommend your Ruby King Pepper seed also to be true to variety, and the best pepper to plant for market, as it is a fine bearer.—H. L. FAISON, Calypso, N. C.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready May and June. **Dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.**



PARSNIP

CULTURE.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and cover lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When two inches high, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Wood's Improved Parsnip —This is a decided improvement over the old Sugar Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 40 cts.

SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWN.—This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender and well flavored. It is good either for table use or stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 35 cts.

A good supply of parsnips should always be grown, as they are a most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers.

PARSLEY

CULTURE.—For spring seeding, sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few hours, and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Parsley is slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For fall and winter use, sow in August or September in hot-beds or cold-frames. Picking should be done by removing the mature leaves, and should be done row by row. Top-dress with well-rotted manure or a good ammoniated fertilizer. Fall and winter growing of parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at remunerative prices, both at home and in Northern markets, during the winter and spring. In fact, parsley is in better demand than at any other time.

Champion Moss Curled —The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 40 cts.

PLAIN, or SINGLE.—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 30 cts.

RADISH, Best French Grown Seed

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

Turnip Shaped Radishes

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET, or CARDINAL GLOBE (Non Plus Ultra).

One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. lb.

EARLY WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP (Rosy Gem).—A very early radish, very popular with market growers. Color a beautiful deep scarlet with white tip. Tops small, permitting close planting. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts., lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY RED, or SCARLET TURNIP.—A quick growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for forcing and early outdoor planting. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 32 cts. lb.

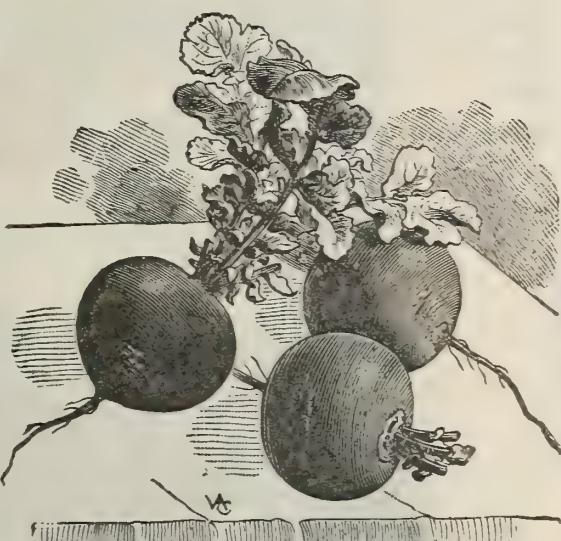
EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—Similar to the Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except that the skin and flesh are pure white. There is no better for general garden culture. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 32 cts. per lb.

MIXED TURNIP RADISHES.—All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER.—The best summer variety for the South, making crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest seasons. Uniformly globe shaped; skin golden yellow in color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

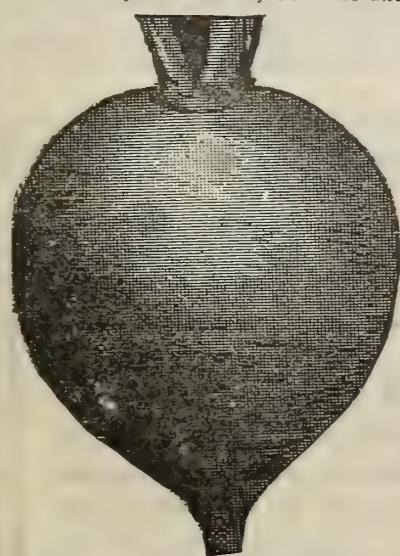
YELLOW OLIVE SHAPED.—Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 35 cts. lb.



Crimson Giant A valuable radish both for market and home use. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size, remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. This will prove to be a money-maker with both truckers and market-gardeners. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 55 cts. per lb.

Your Crimson Giant Radish is the best we have ever planted. Have been planting radishes for fifteen years.—J. H. MOONE & SON, Wake Co., N. C.

The Radish Seed I bought of you in March (Crimson Giant) makes the finest I have ever used.—F. A. KELLY, Sullivan Co., Tenn.



Crimson Giant Radish

Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped—One of the best early radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape, of a deep scarlet color; quick growing, crisp and of excellent quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.

Long Radishes

CHARTIER LONG SCARLET

A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

LONG WHITE NAPLES

(Lady Finger).—The best long white variety, producing pure white roots of the very best quality; flesh fine grained, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

The Long White Naples is the tenderest, crisp and best all-round radish I ever tested or raised.

—D. BOUGHNER, Columbus Co., N. C.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET

—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. lb.



Wood's Early Frame—One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. lb.

WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER.—An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow retaining crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

LONG RADISHES.—All varieties mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

Autumn, or Winter Radishes

CHINESE, or CELESTIAL.—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild in flavor, crisp, and never woody. Flesh and skin white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 60 cts.

Rose China Winter—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., postpaid, lb. 40 cts.

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins make excellent pies, also a very healthy and nutritious feed for hogs and cattle. Should be grown on every farm. Can be planted to advantage in the corn field, and fed to hogs and cattle during winter.

CULTURE.—Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant 20 hills, three pounds, one acre.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size; oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and used as desired. This variety is suited to our climate, and our seed is Southern-raised, both of which are very necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 75 cts. lb.

The Virginia Mammoth is a fine pumpkin. As to quality, texture and flavor it stands without an equal. I can speak well for all the seeds I have bought of you this year and heretofore.—MRS. JAMES GOULD, Chesterfield Co., Va., November 15, 1909.

SUGAR PUMPKIN.—This is the small sweet pumpkin that is largely used for pickling pumpkin pies. It is fine grained, deliciously sweet; also a splendid keeper. Average about 10 inches in diameter, of a round, flattened shape; deep orange-yellow color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

CASHAW, or CROOKNECK.—One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Large and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. lb.

LARGE CHEESE.—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock, nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. lb.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS, or POT IRON.—An immense variety which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow, a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 90 cts.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—An excellent, large yielding sort, of fine flavor, specially recommended for pies. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. lb.

CONNECTICUT, or CORNFIELD.—Splendid for stock feeding. Large, round, and of an orange-yellow color; a good yielder. Ounce 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts., postpaid. By express, 30 cts. lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. lb.

Have planted the Connecticut Field Pumpkin for years, both on the river and uplands.. Have fed my hogs on them since early in the season.. They make an early feed, and I plant in succession. Plant also other varieties—Virginia, Mammoth, Cashaw, Crook-neck, on bottom lands and they do well.—C. J. Milling, Darlington Co., S. C., October 7, 1907.

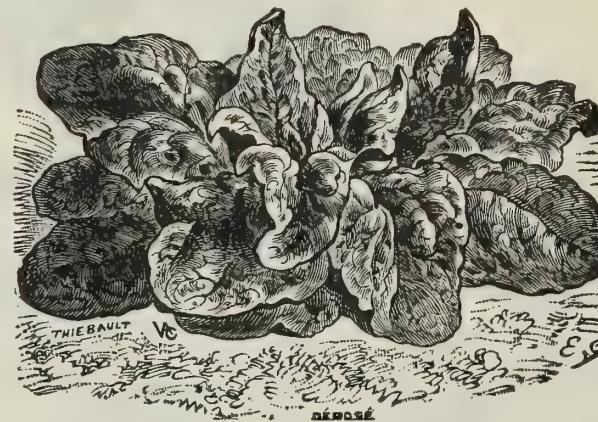
RHUBARB

One of the earliest and most desirable of spring vegetable fruits, makes delicious pies, or cooked with sugar and flavored with lemon peel, makes a delightful dessert.

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April in drills in a moist or partially shaded place in order to overcome the effects of our hot, dry summer, which is the principal drawback to rhubarb culture in the South. When a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart, and in fall or the following spring transplant 2½ or 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. When set out in the fall, protect with a mulch of well-rotted manure; also mulch with straw or leaves during the summer to protect and retain plenty of moisture. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of plenty of manure which should be applied early in the spring and at the end of the pulling season.

LINNAEUS.—Makes large fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 lb.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100. If to be mailed, add 5 cts. each for postage.



SPINACH

Spinach makes one of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than either kale or turnip salad... Is largely grown for shipping.

CULTURE.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twenty pounds, one acre.

LONG SEASON SPINACH.—New, makes thick-leaved rosettes, slow to shoot to seed. Very desirable for spring seeding. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid. By express, 1b. 25 cts.;

ROUND THICK-LEAVED.—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 28 cts., postpaid. By express, 1b. 18 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over 15 cts. lb.

NORFOLK SAVOY, or BLOOMDALE.—Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/2 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 28 cts., postpaid. By express, 1b. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I have always found the Norfolk Savoy Spinach most satisfactory, as in fact, I find all of your seeds.—MRS. A. F. McKISSICK, Greenwood Co., S. C., May 27, 1908.

LONG STANDING.—Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 28 cts., postpaid. By express, 1b. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

We are using Spinach from the seed you sent. They are nice. I wish you could see them. It seems to me that ten to one came up. I have never seen just such. Nearly everybody here failed to get a good stand. I am pulling up, for they are too thick.—A. M. BARRETT, Anson Co., August 30, 1907.

You can save and make money by growing

ONION SETS

from seed. Sow the seed in March or early in April. Sell or use the larger size onions for pickling. Save the small ones for sets for planting out in the fall or the following spring. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

SQUASH, or CYMLING

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.



Wood's Earliest Prolific

This is one of our own distinctive introductions, which has proved of the greatest value, particularly to our market-gardener and trucker customers. Since its introduction several years ago, we have received the most enthusiastic letters from our market growers, stating the satisfaction which they have had and the profits they have made growing this variety. It is ten days earlier than the Early White Bush, of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not so decided, the fruits being better filled out and containing more flesh. The vines are of true bush form, two feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant good yielding power. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic both in regard to its earliness and productiveness and fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, **lb. 75 cts.**

I find your Prolific Squash to be the earliest that I ever had and it did excellently for me last year.—W. E. DOSHEN, Brunswick Co., February 24, 1910.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is the earliest, best and most prolific white squash I have ever seen.—J. R. DAVIS, Polk Co., Fla., Oct. 26, 1909.

Your Wood's Earliest Prolific Cymling which I have planted for years, have always proven highly satisfactory and is rightly named as it is the earliest and most prolific on the market.—M. E. DOWNING, Chesterfield Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1909.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY-PAN CYMLING.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping near-by market, and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, **lb. 50 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. lb.**

I am highly pleased with your seeds, and especially with your Early White Squash. I have been planting this variety for the past four years, and I have the first squash on the Fredericksburg market. Besides, I will continue to buy all my garden and field seeds from you as long as you keep up the high standard of seed I have received in the past.—C. N. YOUNG, Stafford Co., Va.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid.** By express, **50 cts. lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. lb.**

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.—One of the best summer bush sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts., postpaid.** By express, **lb. 45 cts.**

Delicious—We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. It is somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but is superior to the Hubbard in flavor and table qualities, and a more reliable cropper. This squash makes a most desirable winter vegetable. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

BOSTON MARROW.—A very superior running squash, and one of the best winter. Oval-shaped; flesh orange-colored fine grained, and cooks rich and dry. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, **lb. 50 cts.**

HUBBARD.—The popular winter variety for squash pies. Flesh bright orange, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, **lb. 65 cts.**

MIXED SQUASHES.—A mixture of the best varieties for summer, fall and winter use, and especially useful where it is desirable to have squashes in continuous use throughout the season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, **per lb. 65 cts.**

Giant Summer Crookneck



One of the best of summer crookneck squashes. It is of dwarf bushy habit and very productive, bears early and continues through the summer; of true crookneck type, rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent table qualities. One of the best varieties for market and table use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid.** By express, **50 cts. lb.**

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

One of the best and most popular winter vegetable. Boil and serve in sauce, or, when made into fritters, the flavor is like fried oysters.

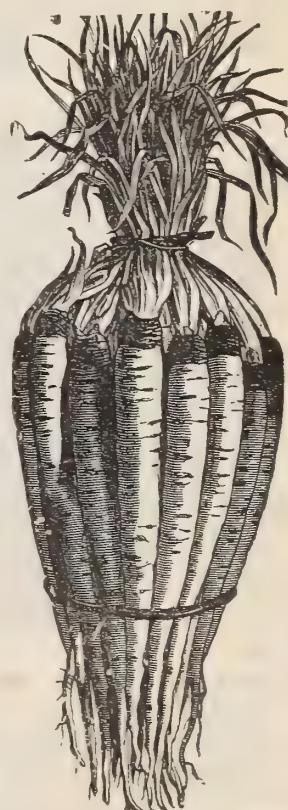
CULTURE.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure; it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—This is an improved type and the largest and most profitable salsify now in cultivation. It is white in color, and a satisfactory sort in every way; invaluable to market-gardeners and truckers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid.** By express, **75 cts. lb.**

Our stock of Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify is a stock that is specially selected and grown by ourselves, and makes large-sized roots, smooth and of superior flavor and quality. Our trade in this variety has increased to a very considerable extent, due to the superior crops which it makes. We recommend our strain of this variety, both to market growers and private gardeners.

I am glad to say that I have as fine a crop from the Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify seed bought of you this spring as I have ever grown.—L. W. PURDUM, JR., Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1910.

I have raised your Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify to great advantage here and it is of excellent quality.—FAL. HUBBARD, Bedford Co., Va., October 23, 1909.



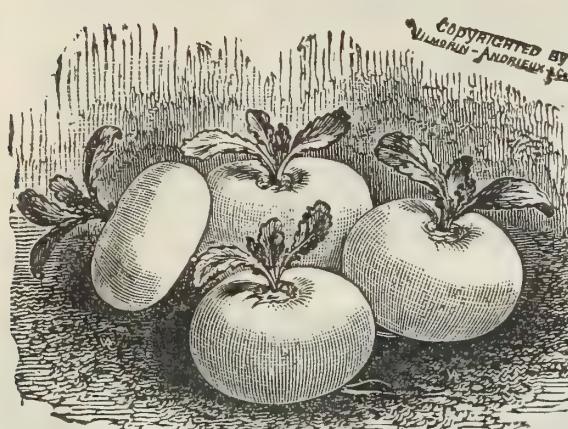
Mammoth Salsify

A new salsify of sterling merit. The roots are yellowish in color, instead of white, as with the other salsifys. It is also especially recommended on account of its richness, tenderness and delicious flavor. The leaves are distinct, being dark green in color, finely crimped and curled. This variety is a most distinct acquisition, and we recommend it particularly to our market growers and private gardener customers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, **lb. \$1.50.**

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

The best of Lawn Grasses for the South. Makes a beautiful velvety green lawn which with proper care and attention will last for years. See page 57 of this Catalogue.

WOOD'S TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED



Extra Early White Milan Turnip

Rutabagas should be sown in July and early up as they grow. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips 3 pounds per acre.

EXTRA EARLY MILAN TURNIPS.—The Milans are the earliest turnip in cultivation, and the best for spring sowing. The bulbs are flat and smooth, pure white flesh. For an extra early turnip the Milans leave nothing to be desired.

The Early Red Milan Turnip seed I got from you did splendidly this spring. I got about seventy barrels from one pound of seed. Am well pleased with them, and shall use them again next season.—C. T. Langley, Pamlico Co., N. C.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Tender and delicately flavored, very handsome, smooth and of a clear ivory white both inside and out. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid. By express, 55 cts. lb.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Similar to White Milan except the roots are a little flatter and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. lb.

CULTURE.—Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other early varieties are best. For the regular crop, sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing.

In August, and earthed in

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Wood's High-Grade Tomato Seeds

Grown from Specially Selected Stock. Our Tomato Seed has Achieved a Splendid Reputation, Both for Productiveness and the Splendid Crops of Fruit Produced. Largely used, both by Truckers and Canners, all through the South.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds or shallow boxes in the house early in the spring, transplanting in the beds to promote root growth, and when danger of frost is over, set 3 to 4 feet apart outside. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them, and water freely when transplanting, shading them in a few days from the sun until thoroughly established. Earliness may be promoted by growing in pots, shifting to larger size as they become filled with roots. Earlier fruits may also be had by allowing only the original stem to bear. If the plants are staked, they may be grown closer together and produce more perfect fruits.



Brimmer Tomato, showing the meaty fruit and comparative large-size.

Brimmer—This splendid new introduction is the result of a cross between the Ponderosa and the Crimson Cushion, two of the largest and finest table quality tomatoes in cultivation, and is the result of several years' selection from this cross.

This tomato was awarded the Grand Prize at the Jamestown Exposition, both for large size and quality. It is one of the largest growing and most delicious table tomatoes in cultivation. We grew it quite extensively on our Hollybrook Farm the past year, and all who saw or tested the fruit pronounced it superior in size and quality to anything they had ever seen.

Price, 20 cts. per pkt.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.

I consider your Brimmer tomato far superior to any tomato I have ever seen. Very few of the tomatoes weighed less than a pound each and many of them weighed from 25 to 29 ounces. The flavor is fine and they are nearly solid meat through and through. They are all you claim they are.—D. E. PURCELL, Rockingham Co., N. C., September 30, 1910.

Bonnie Best Tomato

A new extra early tomato which promises to become the most popular early market and shipping tomato in cultivation. In color it is an intense scarlet, the very best color for the table, market or canning, and it ripens evenly all over up to the stem. It is ideal in shape, round, slightly flattened at the end, but thicker through than most other tomatoes. Its great characteristic, however, is its uniformity of size and smoothness in shape. A large field of it, grown the past season, being noticeably remarkable in this respect, being altogether free from rough fruits, and the uniformity in size of the fruits being particularly noticeable. We unhesitatingly recommend this to our customers as a most promising and valuable extra early kind. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.40.

We tried the Bonnie Best Tomato this year and think they are very fine, smooth and perfect.—E. C. HEIN, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

The Bonnie Best Tomato is the best I ever saw. I cannot compliment them too highly. All seed from you is the best I have planted.—J. P. LARSEVICK, Richland Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.

Wood's First Early—Where extreme earliness is desired, plant Wood's First Early. Although not as large as the later kinds, it makes an ideal extra early tomato for shipping for the earliest market, and, in addition, is a remarkably prolific bearer. The fruits are round, smooth, of a purplish red color and in every way most desirable for very early shipping. We recommend it especially to truckers who grow for the earliest market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.90.

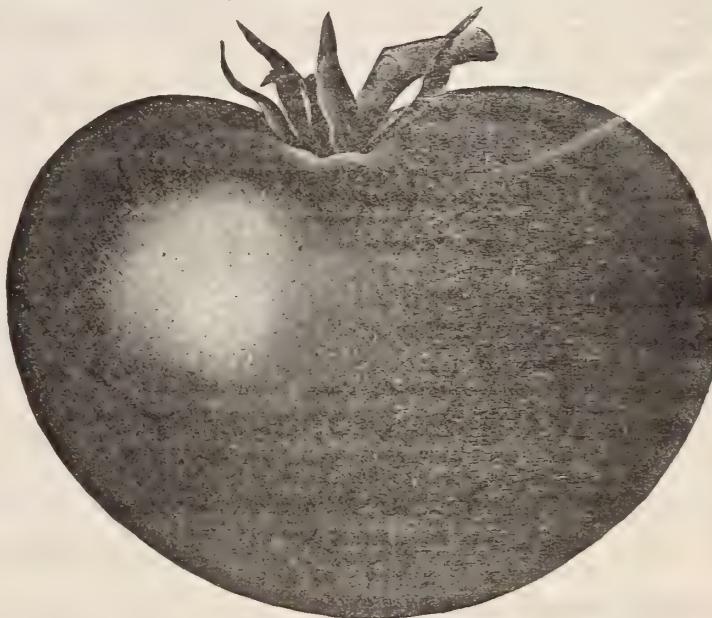
Wood's First Early Tomato is one of the best, and Wood's Improved Ponderosa is extra fine.—FRANK ELAM, Cleveland Co., N. C., October 31, 1908.

Wood's First Early Tomatoes were fine, early and very prolific. We were well pleased with all the seeds; found them true to name, exactly as represented.—W. A. BROOKER, Princess Anne Co., Va., October 17, 1908.

Spark's Earliana—The introducer claims this to be the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the eastern markets, it is grown almost exhaustively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.90.

Your seeds have always given the most perfect satisfaction, especially your Earliana Tomatoes.—MRS. J. D. PROTHERO, Aiken Co., S. C., February 3, 1908.

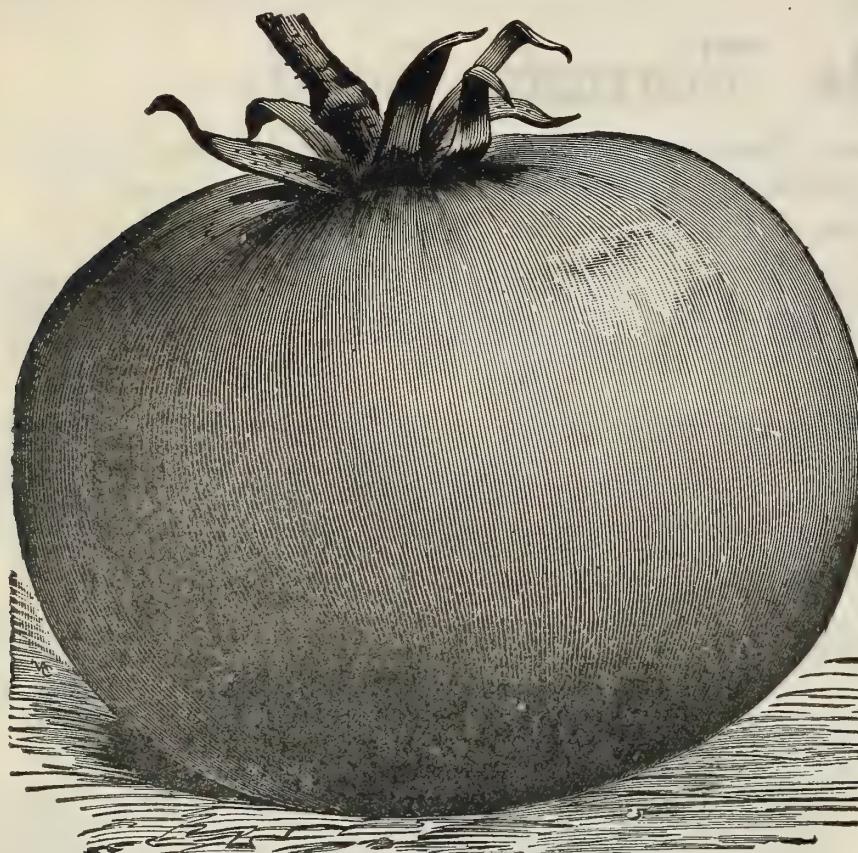
Spark's Earliana is the best and finest early tomato I ever raised. The New Stone is the finest medium and late tomato I have ever raised yet. It always sells well.—W. H. HOLFORD, Halifax Co., N. C., October 5, 1908.



June Pink Tomato

June Pink—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid. By express, per lb. \$2.40; in 5-lb. lots and over, lb. \$2.25.

Wood's June Pink Tomato is the best extra early tomato I ever raised for market. I began raising the June Pink Tomato when the seed was first put on the market, and I paid 20 cents for forty seeds, and I raised them alongside of Spark's Earliana and many other varieties and always get more smooth tomatoes from the June Pink than Spark's Earliana, and I have been raising them two varieties now for about five or six years.—WALTER BROWN, Bradford Co., Fla., October 13, 1909.



Wood's Improved Beauty

NOLTE'S EARLIEST.—Among first early tomatoes, this is one of the largest yielders and continues longer in bearing than other very early kinds. Our test has proved it to be unusually productive for so early a tomato, and it should prove very profitable for early market. It is of bright red color very similar to Spark's Earilana in earliness, shape and size, but the fruit is more solid and the fruits are more thickly set. With us it proved one of the most vigorous and productive of the extra early varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.90.

Nolte's Earliest Tomato is the best of all the extra early sorts that I have tried. But, for main crop your Stone has no equal. I have tried seed from other houses, but never get same results due to locality where seed were grown I suppose.—JAS. S. GAILLARD, Berkeley Co., S. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

I have never found anything to equal Nolte's Earliest Tomato for early crop.—A. V. MARTIN, Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Laurens Co., S. C., January 21, 1908.

CHARK'S JEWEL.—One of the newer introductions in tomatoes. It is extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earilana, but a heavier cropper than that variety, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is of bright red or scarlet color, being in the same class in quality and handsome appearance as the Matchless, while it is distinctly earlier in season. A particular advantage claimed for this variety is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier planting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where plantings of other tenderer sorts would be injured. It is very highly recommended by those who have grown it, and is rapidly growing in favor everywhere. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.40.

The Chark's Jewel Tomato I obtained of you was very fine.—MRS. SALLIE F. CARROLL, Campbell Co., Va., September 21, 1908.

FORDHOOK FIRST.—Quite early, but in this respect not equal to the four varieties described above. It produces smooth, handsome, deep purple fruits; firm flesh, with but few seeds, and fine flavor. An excellent market or home-garden variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.15.

Wood's Improved Beauty —We recommend this variety very strongly. It is one of the best and most productive main crop tomatoes and is the result of careful selection and improvement. This selection has extended over a number of years, and we confidently believe this is the very finest stock of Beauty Tomato to be had at any price. Always smooth, large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of four to six large purple fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early, flesh very firm and seldom cracks after a rain. Extra fine for shipping, as it ripens nicely when picked green. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.65.

I think the Improved Beauty Tomatoes are the best of any varieties that I have ever tried. They are always smooth and very productive.—OSCAR COMPTON, Greenwood Co., S. C., September 30, 1910.

Livingston's Coreless —A decided acquisition to our list of tomatoes. Color bright red; in shape almost round, being of about the same diameter each way; very productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem. All the fruits are of marketable size, many of them quite large, 12 to 15 ounces. It is globe shaped, full at the stem end, and of a most perfect shape for either slicing or canning. Ripens all the way through and right up under the stem. Is a strong grower and big cropper. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**

The Livingston Coreless and June Pink Tomatoes I bought of you last spring were certainly fine. I think I will try them again next year.—N. T. BELK, Union Co., N. C., October 23, 1908.

Livingston's Globe Tomato —This is another of the Livingston introduction which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others, being a beautiful globe, which permits a greater number of slices to be taken than is possible with flat varieties of the fruit. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.90.

I had a dandy crop of this tomato last spring and grown good size and fine quality.—WM. RICHMAN, Manatee Co., Fla., October 1, 1910.

Livingston's Globe Tomato is the best variety I have ever planted in the last twenty years. They are so perfect and free from decay and so uniform in size, which makes them so easily packed. The seed that I have ordered from you have given perfect satisfaction.—A. M. KIRK, Sumter Co., Fla., October 19, 1909.

Your seeds are the best I ever used. I don't want any others when I can get them. I have raised the finest tomatoes I ever saw from your seeds.—E. M. CAIN, Bladen Co., N. C., March 27, 1909.

Dwarf Champion —A dwarf variety, stiff and upright, bearing self-supporting, even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as close together as three feet. Early and prolific. Fruit of excellent quality, keeping firm, sound and in good condition a long time, making an excellent market and shipping variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$2.00.

DWARF STONE.—Resembles the well-known Stone in color, shape and time of ripening; the habit of growth like the Dwarf Champion. Ripens evenly, very solid and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$2.00.

The Dwarf Stone Tomato is the finest tomato I ever saw. They ripen up at the stem end better than any tomato in cultivation; are more uniform and of finest flavor.—J. A. GARDENER, Guilford Co., N. C., November 4, 1907.



Acme Tomatoes

ACME.—A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market-gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well, and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

The Acme is the best tomato we have ever raised and our customers all say they are exceedingly fine. For market use they cannot be excelled.—M. BEYLER, Fauquier Co., Va., September 30, 1910.

SUCCESS.—A new variety of decided merit, producing beautiful scarlet fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with abundant foliage. Fruit smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty, and it ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

I planted the success Tomato largely for two seasons. I find it the most valuable main crop variety I have yet tried. It is well named. I have found your seeds and your fair dealing in every way satisfactory.—R. COATES, Pennsylvania County, Va.

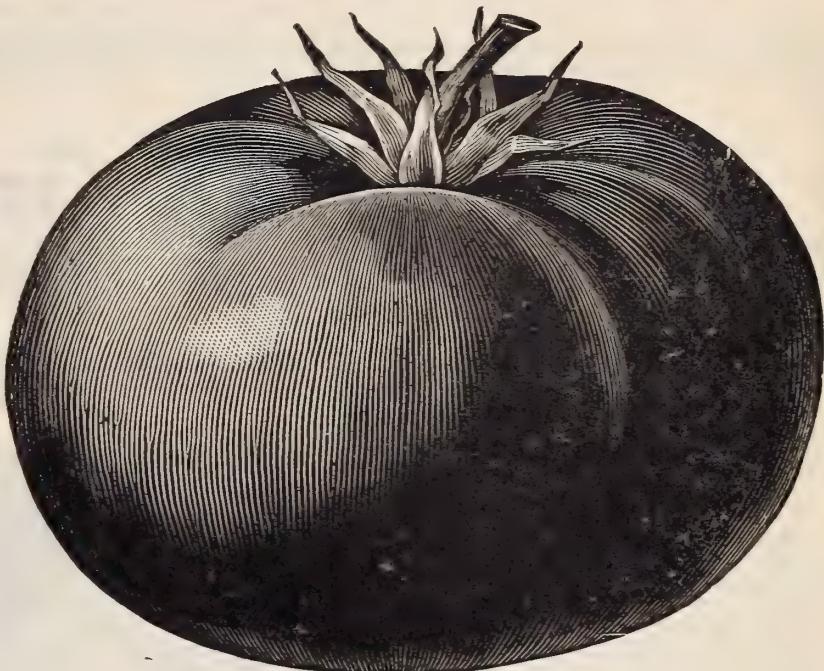
Stone—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.70, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.60.; in 5-lb lots and over, lb. \$1.50.

The seeds I bought from you last year did fine. I had ripe tomatoes in June—large, fine ones.—C. R. SMITH, Randolph Co., N. C., January 12, 1910.

I have been planting the Stone Tomato for canning several years and find it the best tomato in cultivation for canning.—J. A. GARDENER, Guilford Co., N. C., October 26, 1909.

Matchless—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden and canning. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00.

Royal Red—A first-class main crop tomato, each year becoming more and more popular, especially among canners. The fruits are large, nearly round, deep red, ripen up evenly to the stem, and are produced very abundantly. A very desirable variety for canning, market and home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.25 lb.



Wood's Improved Trophy

Wood's Improved Trophy—A fine old favorite improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, and free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy offered by some dealers. The large, smooth, solid, fine flavored, rich, red fruits will satisfy the most exacting growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.40 lb.

The Improved Trophy Tomato seed I bought of you are the best I have tried for canning. They are large and smooth and less liable to rot than the other large varieties.—F. M. RUPPE, Polk Co., N. C., October 22, 1909.

The best tomato I ever grew is your Trophy. They suited me splendidly. I now enclose you 80 cents for half a pound for my hot-bed. Will order more in two weeks.—JAMES A. TWOHY, Monmouth Co., N. J., April 1, 1908.

PERFECTION.—Early, of bright red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

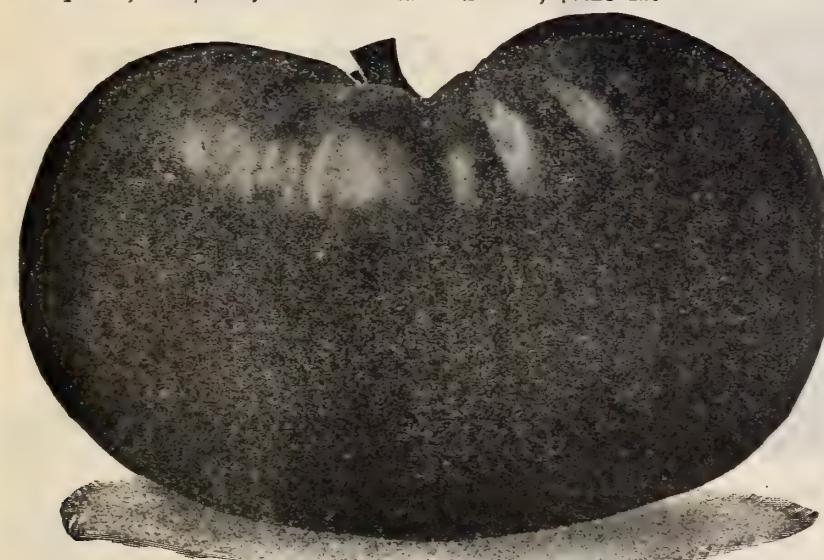
FAVORITE.—Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly; a good sort both for market and canning purposes. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40; in 5-lb. lots and over, lb. 1.25.

PARAGON.—Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family market or canning. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.25 per lb.**

GOLDEN QUEEN, or YELLOW TROPHY.—Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best yellow sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

YELLOW PLUM.—A fine preserving tomato, make small, uniform sized fruits, of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready after April 15th. All principal kinds. In ordering, state whether you want early, medium, or late. **Hot-bed plants, doz. 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, doz. 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.**



Wood's Improved Ponderosa

Wood's Improved Ponderosa—In this we have a improved strain of the Ponderosa, which is superior to the ordinary Ponderosa as originally introduced. It is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation, and has been very greatly admired by all who have seen and had the pleasure of eating this splendid variety. The old strain of Ponderosa has a very great tendency to produce many uneven and rough fruits, but the selection which we have made has improved this tendency very decidedly, and the stock we offer is very much smoother and better than the ordinary stock. Our customers will be more than pleased with the superiority and fine flavor and table qualities of our improved strain. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60, postpaid.**

I used your Ponderosa Tomato last season and I must confess that I have never seen finer. I take a delight in raising fine tomatoes and generally cater to the Ponderosa because I like the flavor and because it is very meaty. I kept my vines sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture which I think helped a great deal. I shall try your Ponderosa again next season.—P. P. PURNELL, Iredell Co., N. C., September 30, 1910.

Despite the dry spell through which we have passed, I am using tomatoes from Wood's Ponderosa seed, weighing from one to three-fourths pounds each. They are the finest, and equal any in eating qualities, I have ever seen.—CHAS. WINFREE, Amelia Co., Va., August 3, 1908.

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Seed Drills and Garden Tools

The best and most effective labor savers for all garden crops, not only saving in labor, but adding so much to uniformity and appearance, and enabling crops to be cultivated and grown to much better advantage. Preparation, proper seeding and cultivation are prime essentials to make superior crops, and nothing aids more to accomplish this result than the use of these practical and labor saving implements.

See page 87 of this catalog for prices and descriptions. Full descriptive catalogs, giving much useful and valuable information about these tools, mailed on request.

Insecticides and Sprayers

See page 88 of this catalog for full and descriptive information about the best insecticides and sprayers.

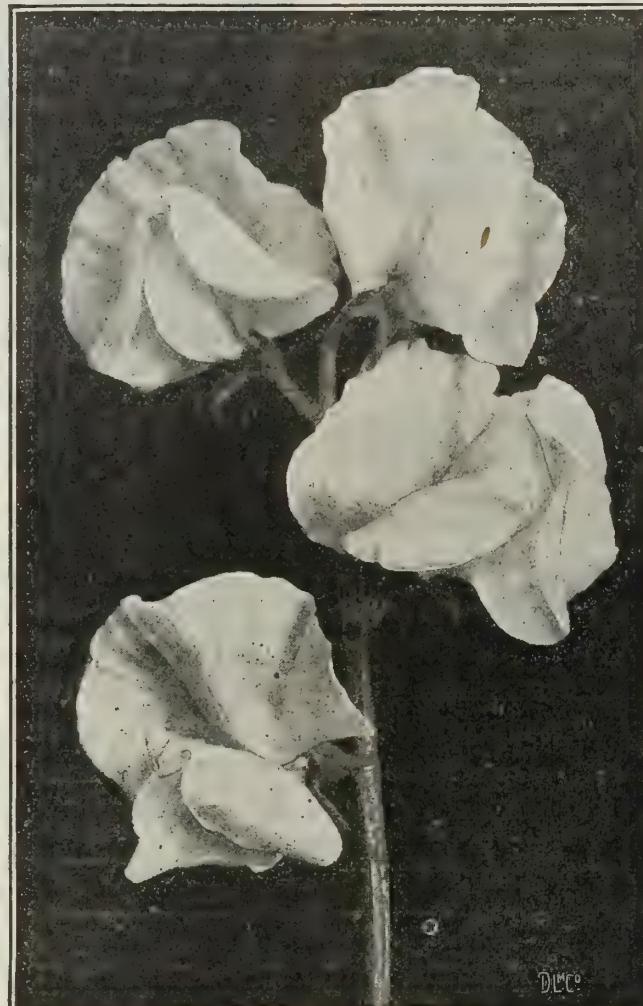
Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES.

Spencer Sweet Peas.

GIANT ORCHID FLOWERED.

No floral introduction in years has created so intense an interest as this magnificent orchid flowered sweet pea. They are the largest and most beautiful of all sweet peas, surpassing the older kinds in size, form and beauty of flower and in the length of the blooming season. Under favorable growing conditions the blooms will measure two inches across, sometimes two and a half inches. Their principal characteristic and what particularly distinguishes them from the ordinary type, is their waved or fluted standard, while in the ordinary sweet pea the standard is plain or smooth. Another notable feature is that the stems, which are 12 to 14 inches long and very strong, usually bear four blooms each. The Spencers have every good quality that can be desired in sweet peas, and are much to be preferred to the old type. They still have a tendency to sport or break into other shades and colors, but this only adds to the already wide range of colors in our fine mixture and will add new varieties when each color becomes "fixed." This sportive tendency has occasioned so much confusion—every color being sold under a number of names—that for the present we will offer only a fine mixture of all varieties. Every Spencer of merit, many exquisite colors and shades, many of which will be introduced later as new varieties, are included in our splendid mixture. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4-lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**



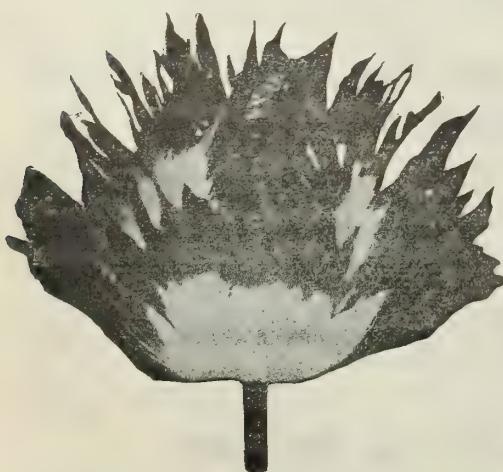
Spencer Sweet Peas.

Empress of China Poppy

Our illustration gives some idea

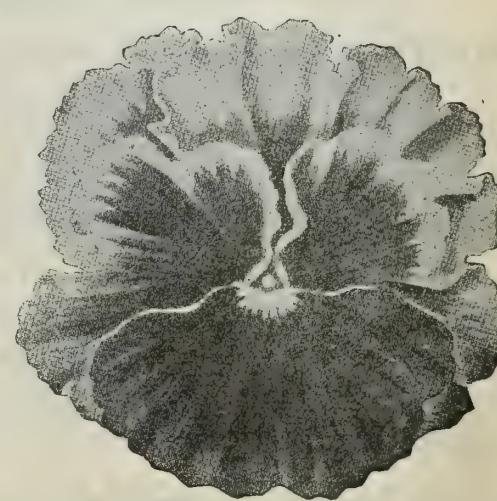
of the unusual shape of this new poppy with its deeply cut and beautifully fringed flower, but cannot convey the brilliant scarlet color with large white spots at the base of each petal. A perfect wealth of these gorgeous blooms are borne throughout the summer, especially if cut soon after flowering. Sow early and at intervals, barely covering the seed, and they will come quickly into bloom, and yield a long succession of gorgeous flowers.

Pkt. 10 cts.



Empress of China Poppy.

Giant sized pansies of the most striking character, the petals having a rich velvety substance and being heavily frilled or ruffled present the appearance of a double flower. This unusual formation adds greatly to its lasting quality, keeping perfectly fresh even in hot weather when other pansies are wilted. Our mixture contains every known variety of frilled pansy, some of which cannot be bought except in this mixture, but all are represented in every packet. Be sure to include this delightful pansy in your order. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts for 25 cts.**



Superb Frilled Pansy.

Japanese Kudzu Vine

JACK AND THE BEAN-STALK.

Imported from Japan, the land that leads the world in the production of interesting and curious flowers. This is the most rapid of all perennial climbers. The first season it grows only 8 to 10 feet, but after it is established, 50 feet a season is nothing unusual. It will flourish where almost nothing else will grow, and last for years. The foliage is luxuriant and dense; the handsome purple flowers somewhat resemble wisteria but larger. A splendid subject where a shade is wanted quickly and for a permanent covering for trellises and outhouses. Hardy, increasing in size and beauty year by year. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Coleus, Ornatus

Such beautiful combinations and contrasts of color are not to be found in any other strain of coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Wood's Superb Frilled Pansies

Two Peerless Petunias

WOOD'S SUPERB SINGLE FRINGED.—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this strain is without an equal. The blooms are often 4 to 6 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the endless variety of colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most beautiful, and often very grotesque and unusual combinations. Some are rich and gorgeous while others display the most delicate tints. Probably no other strain of petunia covers a wider range of colors and combinations. **Pkt. 20 cts.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.**



Fringed Petunia.

WOOD'S BEDDING PETUNIAS.—A splendid strain of petunia bred especially for bedding. The dense bushy plants grow only about eight or nine inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. These blooms, while not as large as those of the taller petunias, are very beautiful, come into flower early and continue to bud and bloom in great luxuriance till frost. Our strain is a fine selection producing single flowers of many colors, some blotched, striped and veined. Extra fine for flower beds, borders and pots. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Clematis Paniculata

A remarkably vigorous variety from Japan which does splendidly in this country, growing 20 to 25 feet a season and gives a thick glossy green shade. It will last for years, is entirely free from disease, covered each season with a dense sheet of bloom. It grows easily and quickly from seed in either shade or sunshine, but prefers the latter. The small starlike white flowers are delightfully fragrant and form a mass of bloom almost completely covering the vine. Will flower most abundantly if severely trimmed back each winter. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

New Japanese Morning Glories.

The wonderful colorings are beyond description; the solid colors range from snow-white to almost black, with all the possible intermediate shades. Some are striped, blotched, streaked and spotted; others have a distinct marginal band, others very odd and peculiar shapes. The leaves also are very handsome, some mottled and checkered, some rich vivid green, others silvery white others yellow; some leaves are heart-shaped, others ivy-like. When in full bloom the limitless variety of color is indescribable.

PIGMY JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—A bush variety growing 10 to 12 inches high, producing blooms so freely that they often almost entirely hide the plant. Nearly as great a variety of colors is produced as in the tall kind. We recommend it especially for pots, boxes and borders. Pinch out the short runners so as to induce a sturdy bushy growth and greatly increase the quantity of bloom. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

DOUBLE JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—A rare double strain producing a wealth of gorgeous flowers of every imaginable shade, color and combination of colors. The blooms measure 4 to 5 inches across. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

FANCY FRINGED JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—Known by some as the "Ruffled and Frilled," the immense flowers, often as big as saucers, being all wavy, fluted and ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. It is impossible to conceive of a more magnificent climber. **Packet 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Tiger Flower Calliopsis

More beautiful and novel than any calliopsis we have ever grown. The plants grow only about eight inches high, forming round compact bushes which throughout the summer are covered with an abundance of bloom. The flowers are particularly beautiful and distinct as shown by our illustration. They are large, with dark vivid reddish brown background, and near their points the petals are spotted or tinged with golden yellow. The petals are twisted like those of the cactus dahlia. Sow in March or April or start in boxes indoors and transplant. Very easily grown, blooms early and continuously. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Tiger Flower Calliopsis.

Bush Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bean

Everyone will welcome this new dwarf of the well known tall growing dolichos. The plant itself grows only about a foot high, but is surmounted by enormous spikes of pure white flowers about one inch across. These spikes stand 10 to 15 inches above the foliage and are succeeded by creamy white pods. Whether grown alone or interspersed with other plants it is very ornamental and showy. Growing always in compact bush form it has the advantage of flowering much earlier. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

New Peerless Nasturtium

One packet each of these 5 distinct new Nasturtiums for 35 cts.
VARIEGATED LEAVED.—Worthy of general culture, even if they never bloomed. The foliage is strikingly handsome, and when in bloom the effect is doubly enhanced. The leaves are beautifully variegated with green, and the flowers are of many bright colors. Should an occasional plain leaved plant appear, it should be removed.

Dwarf Variegated Leaved, Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

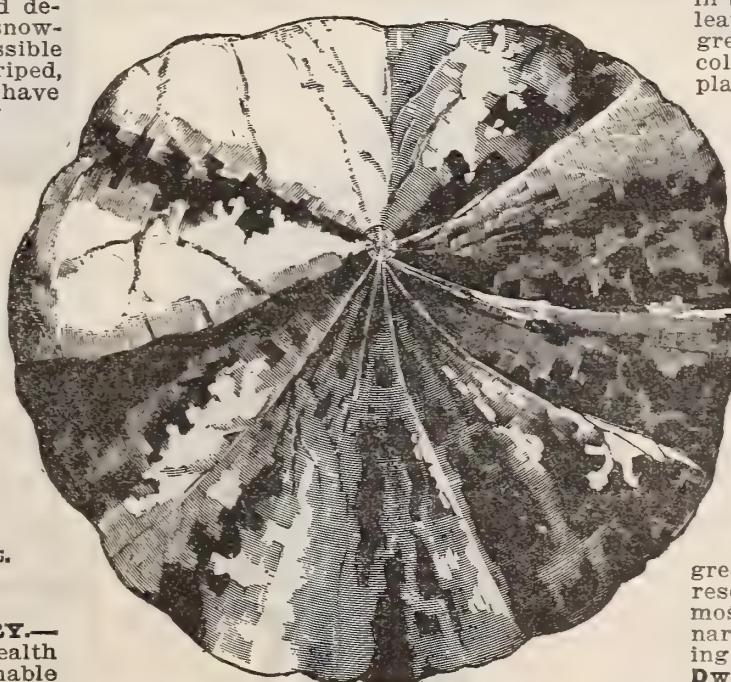
Tall Variegated Leaved, Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

FANCY FRINGED.—The name "Fancy Fringed" is particularly appropriate. The flowers, mostly solid colors, range from yellow to scarlet, are fringed or deeply cut around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals, presenting a most distinct departure from the older type. Remove any plain leaved plants that may appear.
Tall Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

IVY LEAVED.—A distinct new class differing from the older kinds in both flower and foliage. The star-like pointed leaves are rich deep green, veined with silvery white, closely resembling English ivy. The flowers are of most distinct form, the petals being quite narrow, standing apart, presented a striking star-like appearance.

Dwarf Ivy Leaved, Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Tall Ivy Leaved, Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



Variegated Leaved Nasturtium.

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and **cover lightly**—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

H. A.—Hardy Annuals
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals
T. A.—Tender Annuals

H. B.—Hardy Biennials
H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials
T. B.—Tender Biennials

H. P.—Hardy Perennials
H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials
T. P.—Tender Perennials

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals outside in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

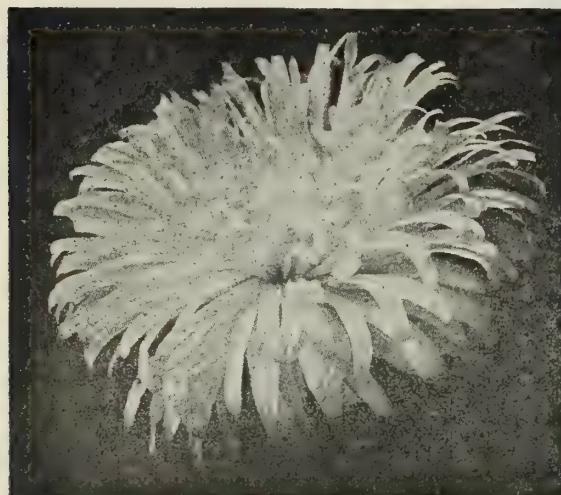
BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and **TENDER FLOWERS** should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HORNY SHELLLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

Wood's Superb Asters.

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.



Comet Aster

COMET ASTER.—Handsome and distinct. The flowers are of immense size, often 5 to 6 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

GIANT COMET.—Each plant bears 20 to 30 magnificent large blooms, which are of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING.—Beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 ft. high.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.—Bears large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored flowers, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across; shaped like a peony.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia *eynea*.

RAY ASTER.—Different from all other asters the long needle-shaped petals stand out from the center of the flower. Colors range from pure white to dark blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

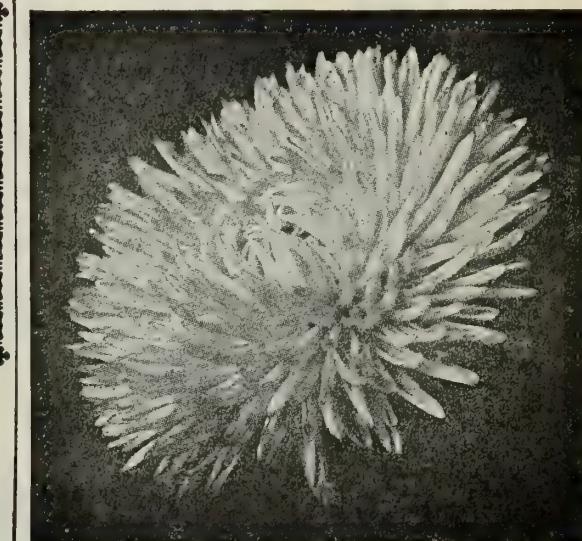
GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTER.—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.

Wood's Superb Aster Mixture.

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75.



Wood's Superb Asters.



Unicum Aster.

UNICUM ASTER.—On first opening the flowers are composed of fine thread-like florets, gracefully curled and twisted toward the center. These change into long, narrow petals, regularly expanded in all directions, presenting beautiful loose flowers of wonderful form; 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10 cts.

OSTRICH PLUME.—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, large, double flowers, 5 inches across, with long, loosely curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. All colors mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

VICTORIA ASTERS.—A magnificent race, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Abobra viridiflora.—A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark-green foliage. H.H.P. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Abronia umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

Abutilon (Bell Flower or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height 2 to 4 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.



Ageratum

Ageratum Mexicanum.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

AGROSTEMMA.—See Rose Campion.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.

Alonsoa grandiflora (Mask Flower).—A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Large scarlet flower. H.H.A. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.

Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy, for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Ampelopsis Vetchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H.P. Height 50 ft. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Charming hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in fall or spring.

Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 30c.

Single.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 30c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty, rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.



Balsam

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camelia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A.

Double Perfection White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts. oz. 60 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Balsam Pear—Climber; the large, prickly pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Begonia—Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades; foliage very ornamental. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P.

Rex.—Beautiful, handsome, large, variegated foliage. Pkt. 25 cts.

Vernon.—Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Bryonopsis—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cents.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15c.

Calceolaria—Gorgeous greenhouse plants. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched. T.P. 1½ feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Calendula—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeed well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H.A. Height 1 foot.

Mixed Varieties.—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.

Calliopsis (Coreopsis).—Beautiful annuals, with large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 feet.

Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Golden Wave.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.

Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Candytuft

Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

Empress.—Large pure white flower spikes, resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

White Rocket.—Large trusses. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

White Perennial.—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors.—All colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Canna (Indian Shot).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large flowers of the most varied and brilliant colors. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot bed in January, transplanting outside in May and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds are best.

Crozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Canna Boots.—See Bulbs.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD will make your plants grow vigorously and bloom luxuriantly. See page 56.



Carnation.

Canterbury Bells—Beauti-

hardy biennials, bearing a profusion of bell shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

Single.—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Galyanthema.—(Cup-a-n-d-Saucer).—The best variety; flowers large. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Carnation—General favorite for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 15 cts.

Marguerite.—Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

GASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb, Plumed Varieties.

Centaurea—The Dusty Miller or white leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed; will last for days.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P.

Candidissima.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

FLOWERING VARIETIES:

Margarita.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Cyanus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Centranthus—Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 3 cts.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.

Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

Evening Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in ten weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.

Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Varieties.—Annual varieties, single and double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Cockscomb—Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

Celosia or Plumed Varieties.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

COMB VARIETIES:

Tall Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 35c.

Coleus—One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

COLUMbine.—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS.—See Caliopsis.

CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea cyanus.

Cosmos—A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost; topping the plants when a foot high also induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture of the largest varieties, characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 4 to 5 inches across. Fine for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

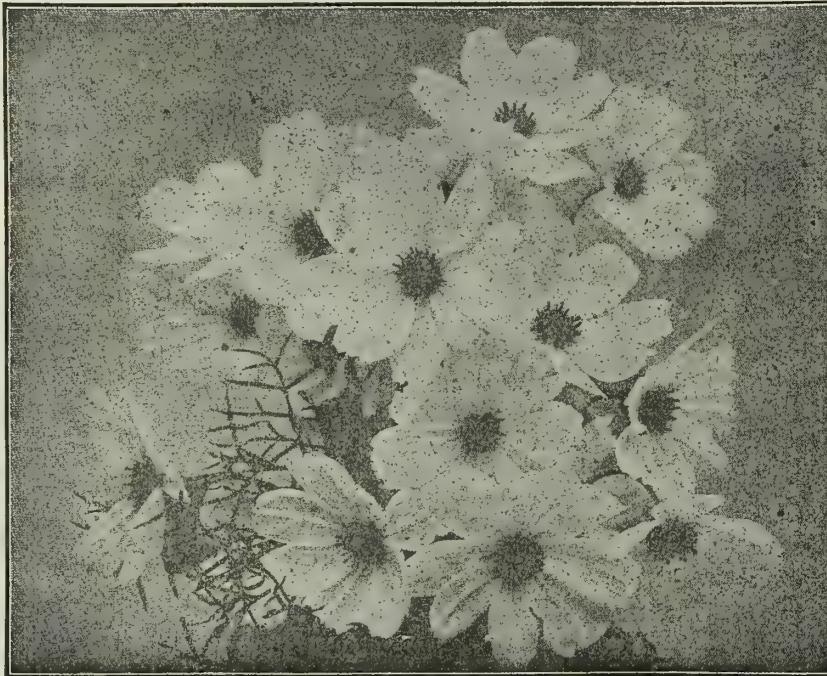
Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 6 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower. Without an equal among the older varieties. 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Wood's Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in July and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb

Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfer. We offer a fine mixture of colors, ranging from pure white to deepest red. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Cosmos, Separate Colors.—Pure white, pink and deep crimson; each, Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cents.

Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Wood's Superb Cosmos.

Cineraria—For window boxes and conservatory. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T.P. Pkt. 25 cts.

Clarkia—A hardy free-blooming, hand-some plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed; Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Clematis—Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak 24 hours before sowing. H.P.

Large Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

Flammula.—Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cobea Scandens.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly. 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edge-wise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 10 cts.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP kills insects on flowers, gives the plants healthy and vigorous growth and increases the bloom. See page 56.



Cockscomb.

Wild Cucumber Vine—Rapid climbers, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Cucumis (Snake Cucumber).—Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

Cyclamen Persicum.—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 15 feet.

White.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Scarlet.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Dahlia—If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

Cactus-Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Double Pompon.—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; many colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.**

Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.**

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs.

Daisy—If sown in the fall or early spring, will bloom the first summer, from April to June, and continue for years. Particularly adapted for beds, borders and pots. They bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height 6 inches. H.P.

Double Pure White.—**Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c.; 1/8 oz. 30c.**



Shasta Daisy.

BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISY.—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur.

DEVIL IN THE BUSH.—See Nigella.



Dianthus or Pink.

Dianthus or Pinks

—One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers, both for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large, the colors brilliant, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.

Wood's Superb Dianthus Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. **Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.**

Snowdrift.—These extremely large flowers, often 3 inches across, resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower, lasts for days after cutting. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Fireball.—Intense, brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding, also cut-flowers. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Double China Pink.—Finest colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.**

Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.**

Princess Pinks.—Magnificent single fringed pinks, with mottled, flaked, lined and marbled flowers in great variety of colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Ragged Ranger.—The petals are deeply cut and twisted into thread-like fringes. A fine cut-flower. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties in cultivation. The flowers are handsome and extraordinarily large, and in great variety of color. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Digitalis (Foxglove).—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. **Pkt. 3 cts. oz. 15 cts.**

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a most brilliant effect. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Bush Escholtzia (Perennial California Poppy)—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are broad, overlapping and crinkled, like crushed satin; will keep in water for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months, beginning in early July. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Grasses (ornamental), and Helichrysum.

Ferns—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. Choice varieties mixed. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendidly adapted for bedding and cut flowers. Double pure white flowers. See also Pyrethrum. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.



Forget-Me-Not.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis). Charming little flowers, highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in warm, sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.H.P.

Eliza Fonrobert.—Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—The finest varieties mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

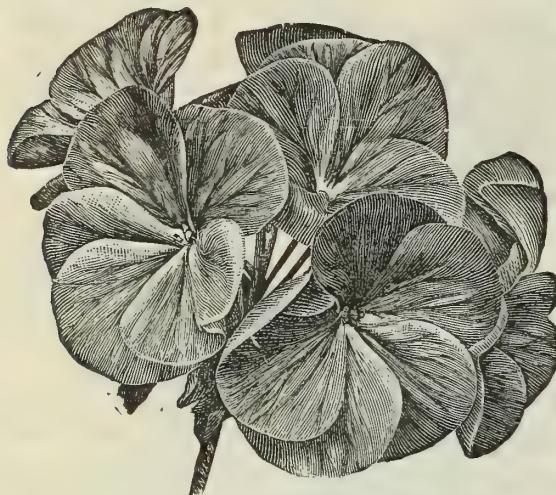
Fuchsia—Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Gaillardia—Showy, free-blooming annuals remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Sow in April.

Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

Lorenziana.—Double; fine for massing. H.P. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



Geranium.

Geranium —There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Apple-Scented.—Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Gillia —Annuals of easiest culture suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.

Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Gloxinia —Superb house plants, yielding gorgeous flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, spotted, mottled and blended. Blooms for months. T.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25 cts.**

Godetia —Splendid, hardy, early-flowering blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS.—See vegetable pages.

Grasses —Ornamental.—For large groups or beds on lawns or in fence corners nothing gives a finer effect. If cut before fully ripe, the heads make splendid winter bouquets.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25c.**
Tall Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



Godetia.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum —(Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to expand and dry for winter bouquets. Flowers large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.**

Heliotrope —Few know how easily heliotrope can be grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed and pot culture. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Blue.—The deepest blue. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

White.—Spotless white. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.**

Hibiscus —Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



Hibiscus.

Hollyhock

In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks will give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Flowers double, and range from white to almost black.

Allegheny Hollyhock.—Blooms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.**

Double Hollyhocks.—All colors mixed. A choice mixture. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.**

EVERBLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.

If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in June, producing flowers till frost in wonderful variety and combinations of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage the growth of side branches.

Double Everblooming.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.**

Single Everblooming.—**Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.**

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

Ice Plant —A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.**

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCЛИT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

JAPANESE HOP.—See Humulus.

JOSEPH'S COAT.—See Amaranthus.

Kenilworth Ivy —A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Kochia or Burning Bush —(Mexican Fire Plant).

A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, covered with feathery green branches which, in the fall are thickly set with innumerable bright scarlet flowers. Sow indoors and transplant 2 feet apart in April. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.**

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

Larkspur —Popular annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes quantities of beautiful graceful flowers of many colors.

Dwarf German Rocket.—Fine for cutting; one foot high. H.A. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.**

Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

Linum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant; 1 ft. high; covered with bright red flowers on slender, graceful stems. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.**

Lobelia —Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5c.; 1/2 oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.**

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.—Easily grown, handsome plants, bearing clusters of brilliant flowers of many colors; continues fresh a long time. 2 feet high. H.P. Blooms first season if sown early. **Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.**

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

Marigold —Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. The African is the best for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfer and best for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost.

Silver King.—The most beautiful of single marigolds; covered with continuous bloom. Fine in mixed borders and beds, as single plants or in clumps. 1 foot high. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across covered with perfectly double variegated flowers, each petal marked with a dark blotch. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette—In February or March, sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings bloom early the next spring. Prefers a cool temperature. H.A. One foot high.

Wood's Superb Mixture—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Goliath.—Bright red. One of the best, excelling in profusion of bloom, size and fragrance. Flower spikes 6 to 8 inches long. A perfect cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Crimson Giant.—One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Sweet Mignonette.—Very fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Balsam Pear.

Moonflower (Evening Glory.)—Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Morning Glories

Single Imperial Japanese.—One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silver white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Brazilian (*Ipomea setosa*).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Convolvulus Major.—The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Bush Morning Glory.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc.

PRICE.—All varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts, postpaid.

COLLECTION.—Any ten packets, your selection, except Queen of Tom Thumbs, for 25 cts.; any ten ounces for 65 cts.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

Queen of Tom Thumbs.—The first of a new race of nasturtiums with silver variegated foliage, making a strikingly handsome bedding and pot plant even before blooming. The flowers are rich bright crimson and give an effective contrast with the handsome foliage. Very fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors are all borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Cloth of Gold.—Foliage bright yellow; flowers intense scarlet.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark-leaved.

Golden King.—Rich, glowing, golden yellow; dark foliage.

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow leaves and flowers; very fine.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

King Theodore.—Dark foliage; rich scarlet maroon.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow; bright red blotch at base of petals.

Pearl (Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

Prince Henry.—Straw yellow, spotted with scarlet.

Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

Ruby King.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

Spotted.—An extra fine mixture of all spotted varieties.

Yellow.—A bright yellow; no blotches.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Wood's Peerless Mixture Into these mixtures we have put the cream of all the standard and new varieties selected by ourselves. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are contained in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Tall Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

Golden Leaved Scarlet.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers scarlet; striking.

Hemisphaericum.—Straw color, blotched with rosy pink; fine.

Lemon Yellow.—Clear bright yellow.

Orange (Sunlight).—Deep orange, blotched crimson.

Pearl (Moonlight).—Creamy white.

Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

Scarlet.—Bright orange-scarlet.

Scheuermannii.—Straw yellow, spotted with reddish brown.

Schillingi.—Clear yellow, maroon blotches.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Lobb's Nasturtiums

Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums but more free-flowering and more intensely brilliant and varied.

Hybrids of Madam Gunther.—A French strain distinguished for its richness and variety of colors, including white, yellow, rose, salmon, etc., in endless combinations. Foliage especially handsome. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Pansies do best in a rich, moist soil and cool location. For best results sow in the fall, but if sown early in the spring they bloom satisfactorily. For late summer and fall blooming, sow in June and July.

PANSIES IN MIXTURES

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." **Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; 1/8 oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$3.00,**

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some 5 spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. **Pkt. 25 cts.; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.**

Wood's Superb Frilled Pansies.—For description, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 44. Our mixture contains every known variety of frilled pansies.

Odier, or Blotched.—A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 50 cts.**

Large Flowering Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/8 oz. 30 cts.**

Mixed Pansies—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. **Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

PANSIES IN SEPARATE COLORS

Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00; any 10 Pkts, your selection, for 40 cents.

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen.—Sky blue; pure white border.

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Very dark, almost black.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold-Margined.—Mahogany brown, gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

Silver-Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful large pure white.

Striped and Blotched.—Very brilliant; large flower.

White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.

Nemophila (Love Grove).—Singularly attractive hardy annuals, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. **Pkt. 3 cts.**

Nicotiana Sanderae.—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

OENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height 1 foot. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

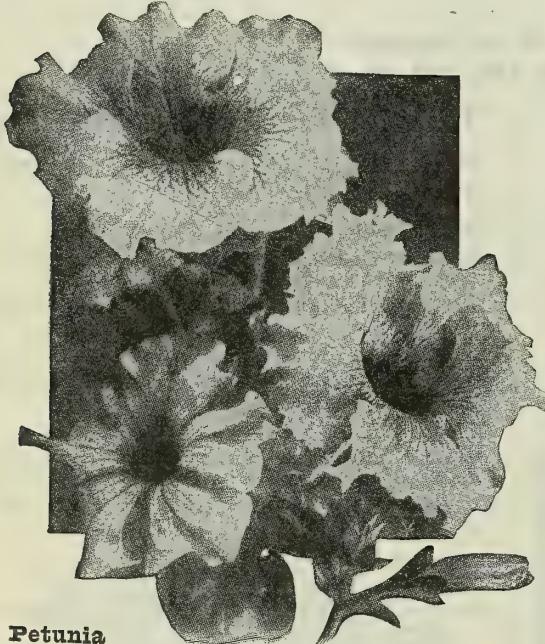
PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. cts.**

Passion Flower Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Pentstemon—Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.



Petunia

PETUNIA—The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers, sow in boxes and transplant when weather is settled warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Wood's Superb Single Fringed Petunias.—See New and Desirable Varieties, page 45.

Wood's Bedding Petunias.—See New and Desirable Varieties, page 45.

California Giants.—This splendid large single petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. **Pkt. 20c.**

Rosy Morn Petunia.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 25 cts.**

Snowball.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 25 cts.**

Double Petunias.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25 cts.**

Single Petunias.—A choice mixture; all colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

Phlox—Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June and are literally covered with bloom till frost. **Perennial, or Hardy Phlox.**—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. 2 to 3 feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.**

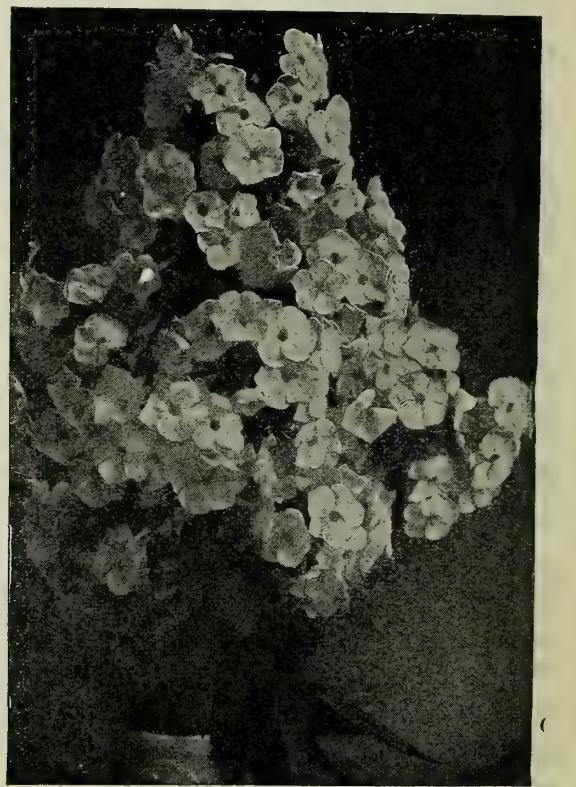
Large Flowering Dwarf.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 25 cts.**

Star and Fringed.—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/8 oz. 20 cts.**

Mixed Phlox.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Grandiflora Phlox Large Flowering.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals.

Pure White **Yellow** **Rose Pink**
Striped **Dark Purple** **Scarlet**
Each, **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.; 1/2 oz. 50 cts.**
one pkt. each of 6 separate colors for 40c.



Grandiflora Phlox.

Poppy —Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

Wood's Superb Mixture

—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make a most effective display. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

PERENNIAL POPPIES.

Oriental.—No poppy can equal this in brilliancy of color and gorgeous display in the garden and border. The flowers are often 6 inches across, the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon. Easy to grow; perfectly hardy, flowers increasing in size and beauty each season. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.**

Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; the fragrant, elegant blooms are borne continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 or 4 years following. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.**

ANNUAL POPPIES.

Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only the most select varieties that will give most dazzling display of flowers in an endless variety of colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection of poppies especially selected for this mixture, into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Featherball.—A very beautiful double-fringed poppy; when fully expanded they resemble a ball of feathers or slashed tissue paper; snowy white. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Admiral.—Large glistening pure white single flowers, with broad band of brilliant scarlet at the top; very fine. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Striped Japanese Poppy.—Very distinct; flowers brilliant scarlet and white, with curved petals like Japanese chrysanthemums. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young, will last several days. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

Tulip.—Bears in abundance large single bright scarlet flowers as dazzling as a bed of scarlet tulips. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors; beautifully fringed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.



Double Poppies.

BONORA invigorates your plants, gives them a strong healthy growth, and increases the number and size of the blooms. See page 56.

Portulaca (Moss Flower).

—Succulents in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

Single Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 10c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

Primrose —Chinese Primroses are among the very finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

Primula Sinesis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 20 cts.**

Evening Primrose.—The well known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

RAGGED ROBIN.—See *Centaurea cyanus*.

Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts, including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts., postpaid.**

Rose Campion (Agrostemma).—Resemble single pinks. Foliage soft silvery white. Splendid for dry situations and for massing in beds. H.P. Height 1 foot. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Salpiglossis —Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow either in boxes inside in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Scabiosa —The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old time gardener but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut-flower. H.A. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Salvia (Scarlet Sage).

—A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot-plant. Start early indoors or in frames, and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.

Fireball.—Larger flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia. 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.**

Patens.—Splendid rich blue; very fine. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

NAKE CUCUMBER.—See *Cucumis*.

SNAPDRAGON.—See *Antirrhinum*.

Stocks (Gilliflower).

—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplanting to pots or boxes when an inch high, and setting out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers. The oftener they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/8 oz. 30 cts.**

Giant Pyramidal Perfection.—A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2 1/2 inches across. Height 2 1/2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/8 oz. 40 cts.**

Dwarf Large-Flowering Double.—A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. **Pkt. 10c.; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched, droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Smilax —A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial that should be in every garden, grown either as single plants, the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms, 4 to 5 inches across, from June till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Sunflower —The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

Plumed Sunflower.—Very unique; the center is like a tuft of small feathers; this is surrounded by a circle of downward turned petals varying from light to deep yellow. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Miniature Varieties Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

Double California.—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

Perennial Sunflower.—Fine for permanent hardy border and cutting. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Sown early, will flower the first season. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 60 cts.**

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.**

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

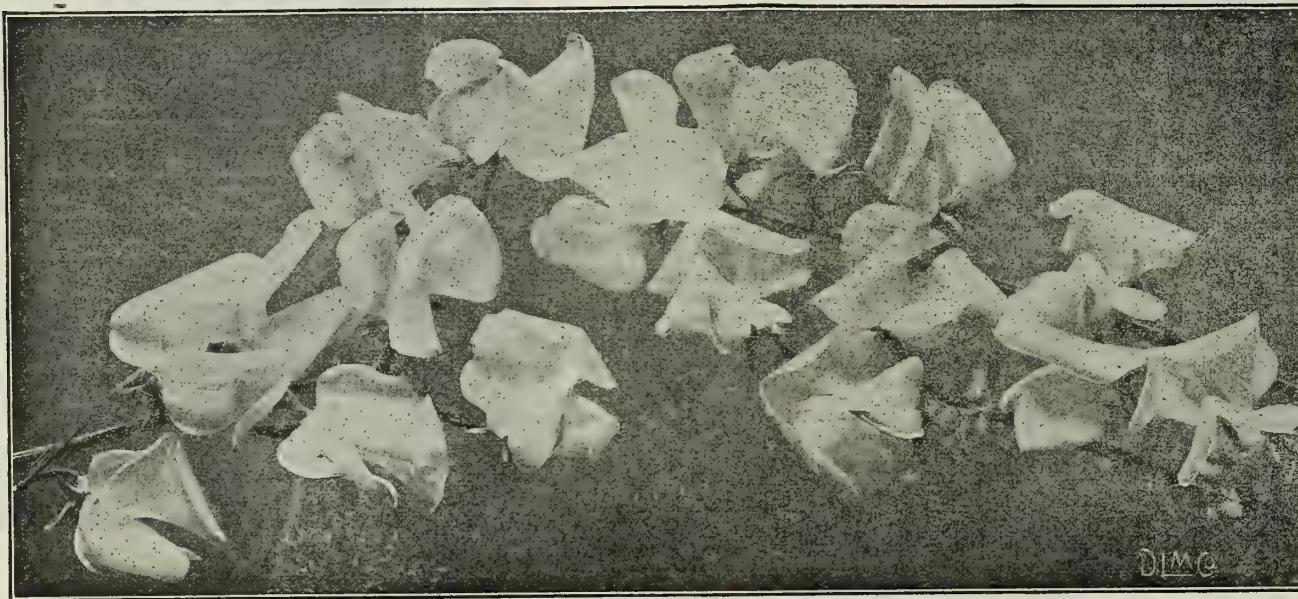
SWEET PEAS.—See page 54.

SWEET SULTAN.—See *Centaurea Margarita*.

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas.

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW.

Out of more than 200 varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.



Sweet Peas

DIMC

The Cream of the Best Sweet Peas

Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts. postpaid.

Any ten packets for 25 cents.

Any five ounces for 30 cents.

Aurora.—White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.

Blanche Ferry.—Standard deep pink, wings nearly pure white.

Captain of the Blues.—Nearly true blue; flowers large.

Coccinea.—Bright rich cherry red.

Countess of Lathom.—A very pretty and delicate cream-pink.

Dainty.—Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.

Dorothy Eckford.—Pure white, extra large.

Duke of Sutherland.—Purplish maroon, wings violet-indigo.

Emily Henderson.—Large clear pure white.

Flora Norton.—The best clear light blue.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Splendid primrose-yellow; extra large.

Jeannie Gordon.—Large bright rose standard, shaded cream.

King Edward VII.—The best dark red.

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Best of all lavender varieties; extra large.

Lord Roseberry.—Rosy magenta; fine very free flowering.

Lottie Eckford.—White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope-blue.

Lovely.—Beautiful shade of soft-pink.

Mont Blanc.—The best forcing sort; pure white, good size, bears profusely.

Miss Wilmot.—Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; very large flower.

Mrs. Collier.—Rich primrose; large flower.

Navy Blue.—Standard brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet.

Othello.—Deep maroon. The best dark sort; of fine form and size.

Prima Donna.—Exquisite soft pink; large flower, profuse bloomer.

Prince of Wales.—Bright deep rose; a grand flower.

Stella Morse.—Deep cream, shading to primrose.

Venus.—Soft buff-pink; standard shaded rosy pink.

Gladys Unwin.—The finest pink sweet pea in existence. The large bold flower, with open, round, prettily waved or crinkled standards, has received unstinted admiration both in this country and in Europe. Fully 75 per cent. of the flower stems yield four blooms each. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1 1/4 feet across. Of very neat, compact bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid.—Large pure white flowers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.

Pink Cupid.—Pure bright rose-pink. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors.—Contains all the known colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Bush Sweet Peas

A bush or half-dwarf form of sweet peas, midway in growth between the running and Cupid sorts. They are of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high, and produce a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. Requires no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts., postpaid.

Mixed Sweet Peas

Wood's Special Mixture. A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts., postpaid.

Large Flowering Mixed.—A very good mixture, containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

Double Sweet Peas.—Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts., postpaid.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Sweet William—Make an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging through all shades from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall and spring; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

Single.—Many bright colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Thunbergia.—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye in profusion. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

Torenia Fournieri.—Extremely handsome grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

TROPÆOLUM.—See Nasturtium.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See Cacalia.



Mammoth Verbena.

Verbena.—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds do not rust.

Miniature.—Very distinct, 6 inches high, 12 inches across, covered all the season with blooms of all colors. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

Defiance.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Mammoth White.—A splendid strain of large, pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

Mammoth Mixed.—Blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Lemon Verbena.—Grown for the exquisite fragrance of its leaves; bears small white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Verbenas.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.



Double Zinnia.

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid bedding plants, also useful for window-gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall, and taken inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Rosea.—Pink, crimson eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Alba.—White, with rose eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Virginian Stock.—Beautiful, free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

Violet.—Yields delightfully fragrant flowers, popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Seeds germinate slowly.

Blue.—Very large, deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

White.—Large-flowering. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors.—White and blue mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Wallflower.—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches, put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

Annual Wallflowers.—If sown in the open ground in April, they will be in full bloom in July and continue till frost. Will bloom even earlier if started in hot-bed or in boxes indoors and transplanted in May. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.

Zinnia.—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A.

Crisp and Curly.—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

ZINNIA.—Continued.

Curled and Crested.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Miniature.—The dwarfest zinnia in existence, only 9 inches high, and a perfection of bloom not usually found among zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Grandiflora.—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Double Striped, or Zebra.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Double Mixed.—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

MIXED FLOWER SEEDS.—Sow broadcast along carriage drives, amongst shrubbery, in broad borders or in unsightly corners and you will be surprised at the pleasing effect. Our mixture contains hundreds of easily grown, bright colored summer blooming flowers that will produce a most surprising and charming effect. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Flowers For Special Purposes

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we give below a list of kinds suited to the several purposes of bedding, cutting, etc. Note carefully the heights of the plants as given in the descriptions in this catalog, so that a proper selection may be made.

For Cut Flowers.—Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Aster, Caliopsis, Carnation, Clarkia, Flowering Centaurea, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Rocket Larkspur, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet Peas, Violet, Zinnia.

FOR BEDDING, BORDERS, AND EDGES

—Acroclinium, Alonsoa, Ageratum, Antirrhinum, Alyssum, Aquilegia, Asters, Begonia Vernon, Brachycome, Cacalia, Calendula, Candytuft, Dwarf Canna, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Chrysanthemums, Dwarf Cockscomb, Colleus, Daisy, Dianthus, Escholtzia, Forget-Me-Not, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Hibiscus, Perennial Larkspur, Linum, Lobelia, Lynchis, Marigold, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtiums, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Rose Campion, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Stokesia, Stocks, Cupid Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Verbena, Vinca, Virginian Stocks, Wallflower, Zinnia.

FOR ROCKERIES, HANGING BASKETS, ETC.

Abronia, Alyssum, Centranthus, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Oxalis, Torenia.

FOR GROUPS AND BACKGROUNDS

Cannas, Tall and Plumed Cockscombs, Cosmos, Ornamental Grasses, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Ricinus, Sunflower.

WINTER BLOOMING HOUSE PLANTS

Abutilon, Ageratum, Begonia Vernon, Carnation, Cyclamen, Mignonette, Chinese Primrose, Vinca.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Should our stock of any variety be sold out, we will send one most closely resembling the sort ordered

Cannas

—Grand and effective summer bedders, constantly becoming more popular. In groups or as background for small plants, they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Price 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per dozen, postpaid; by express, 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

Austria.—5 feet. Pure canary yellow; few red spots in throat; orchid flowered.

Allemania.—5 feet. Orange-red bordered with yellow; orchid flowered.

Alphonse Bouvier.—6 feet. Deep velvety crimson.

Alsace.—4 feet. Pale sulphur, changing to white.

Betsy Ross.—3 feet. Soft pink; the best pink sort.

Chas. Henderson.—4 feet. A fine crimson bedding variety.

Egandale.—4 feet. Bronze foliage; flowers cherry red.

Florence Vaughan.—4 feet. Rich golden yellow, spotted with red.

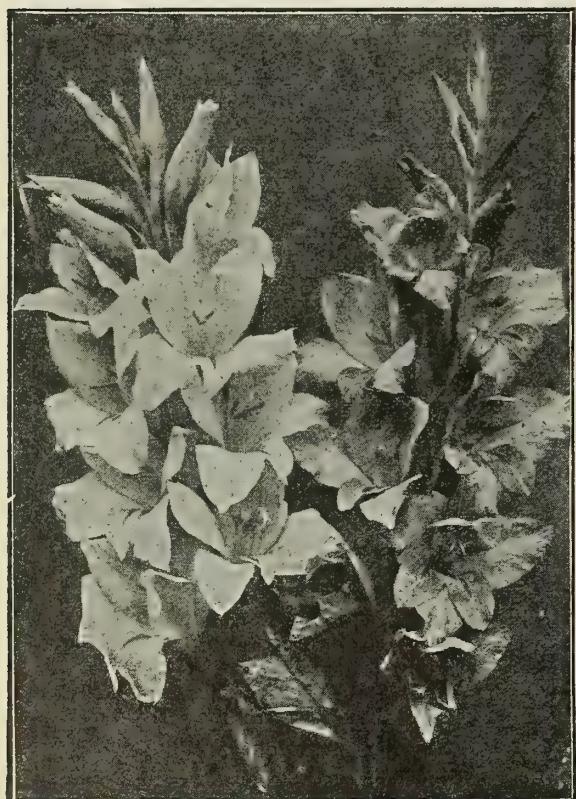
Italia.—5 feet. Bright orange scarlet, with broad yellow border; orchid flowered.

Mad. Crozy.—4 feet. Crimson scarlet, bordered with yellow.

Paul Marquant.—3 feet. Deep salmon; extra large.

Queen Charlotte.—4 feet. Scarlet; canary yellow border.

Mixed Cannas —10 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; 90 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.75.



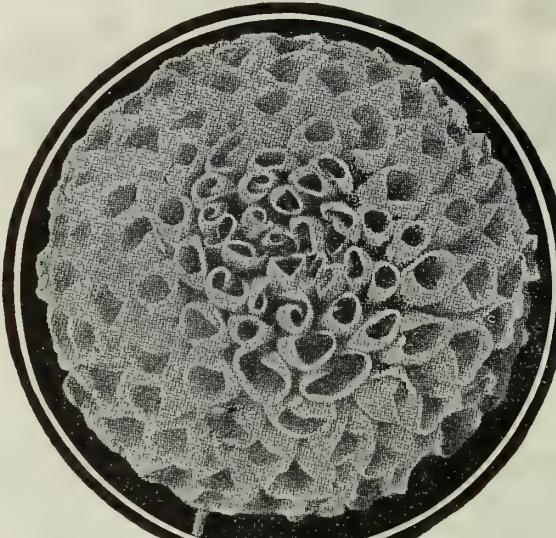
Gladiolus

Gladiolus —One of the most attractive summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, and produce gorgeous effects if massed in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April till June.

Each. Doz. Per 100.

Scarlet and Red.....	5c.	25c.	\$1.50
White and Light.....	5c.	30c.	2.00
Pink Shades.....	5c.	25c.	1.50
Striped and Variegated....	5c.	35c.	2.50
Yellow and Orange.....	5c.	40c.	3.50
Mixed, Extra Large, 3 for 10c.	20c.		1.50
Mixed, Second Size, 4 for 10c.	15c.		1.00

Postage 5 cts. per doz. extra.



Dahlia

Dahlias

—We offer below a well selected list of these grand fall flowers. Each variety represents the finest flower of its color and style of bloom and will please the most particular dahlia lover.

Price 18c. each; 3 for 45c.; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid; by express 15c. each, \$1.25 doz.

A. D. Livoni (Show).—Soft pink; petals quilled; full center.

Arabella (Show).—Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.

Brunhilde (Cactus).—Deep rich plum color.

Catherine Duer (Decorative).—Bright crimson scarlet.

Countess or Lonsdale (Cactus).—A blending of amber and salmon pink. Very fine.

J. H. Jackson (Cactus).—The largest and finest deep rich velvety maroon.

Kriemhilde (Cactus).—Brilliant pink, shading to white at the center.

Lyndhurst (Decorative).—Bright scarlet; large perfectly formed flowers.

Mrs. Chas. Turner (Decorative).—Pure yellow.

Mrs. H. J. Jones (Fancy Cactus).—Deep crimson with broad white stripe through center.

Nymphaea (Decorative).—Exquisite light pink shading lighter toward the center.

Orange King (Decorative).—Rich glowing orange.

Prof. Mansfield (Decorative).—Golden yellow, shading to red, white tipped; very large.

Perle d'Or. (Decorative).—Best white; exquisite chrysanthemum form.

Siegfried (Cactus).—Beautiful rich cream white; large.

Standard Bearer (Cactus).—Rich fiery scarlet

Sylvia (Decorative).—White shaded to soft pink on outer petals.

Uncle Tom (Cactus).—Jet black, passing to maroon.

Winsome (Cactus).—The finest large white cactus variety.

Zulu (Decorative).—Deep maroon with black shadings.

Mixed Dahlias —A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show and cactus varieties.

12c. each; 3 for 30c.; \$1.10 per doz. postpaid; by express 10c. each; 3 for 25c.; doz. 90c.

Madeira Roots —One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly, 20 feet or more. Each 5 cts. dozen 30 cts.; postage 5 cts. per doz. extra.

Caladiums

—Caladium Esculentum is a most effective plant for lawns and groups. Easily grown, requiring good soil and plenty of water. Fancy leaved caladium may be grown in window boxes, greenhouses or outside. Plant when the ground is warm, in a partially shaded situation in rich soil.

Esculentum (Elephant Ear)

Size.	Diameter.	Each.	Doz.
No. 1.	Over 4 inches.....	25c.	\$2.50
No. 2.	3 to 4 inches.....	15c.	1.50
No. 3.	2½ to 3 inches.....	10c.	1.00
No. 4.	1½ to 2½ inches.....	8c.	.60

Postage, 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c., extra, according to size.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums.—20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts., postpaid.

Tuberoses

—Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or hot-beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

Excelsior Pearl.—Mammoth Bulb.—7c. each; 4 for 25c.; dozen 60c., postpaid; by express, 5c. each; dozen 40c.; 100, \$2.50. Large Bulb 5c. each; 4 for 15c.; doz. 35c., postpaid; by express doz. 25c.; 100, \$1.25.

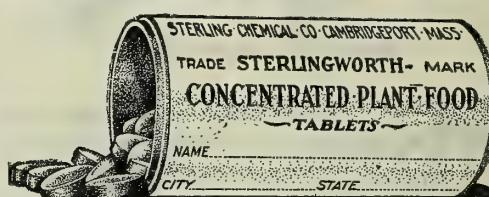
Albins.—A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up 2 to 5 stalks, bearing large, pure white flowers. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.; dozen 40c. postpaid; by express doz. 30c.; 100, \$2.00.

Variegated Leaved.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.; dozen 40c. postpaid; by express dozen 30c.; 100, \$2.00.

Sterlingworth Plant Food

Contains Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious, and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try **Sterlingworth Plant Food**



Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefitted. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10 cents, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cents, postpaid.

Bonora

A highly concentrated fertilizer for all plants, lawns, shrubbery, fruit and shade-trees. It invigorates the plant and promotes the growth to a surprising extent.

The manufacturers have many testimonials from users of Bonora, recording its wonderful results. These testimonials furnished on application, and circulars giving full information and particulars sent upon request.

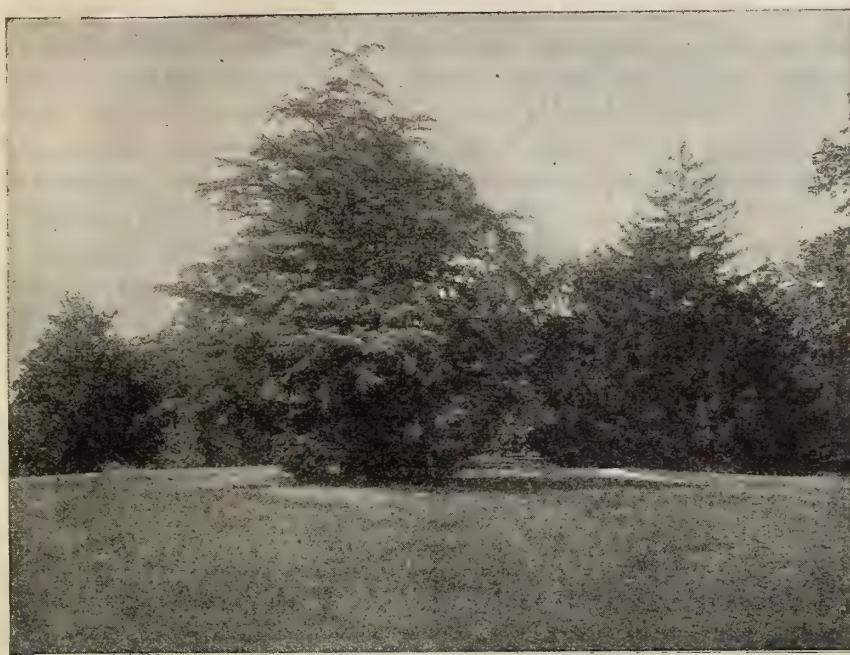
Bonora contains an abundance of active plant food in a condensed form, and a trial will prove its remarkable qualities in producing an increased crop and quickening maturity.

Trial package (makes 56 pints), 25 cts.; postage paid, 30 cts.

Large package (makes 28 gallons), 50 cts.; postage paid, 65 cts.

Five-pound package (makes 140 gallons), \$2.50.

Wood's Lawn Grass Seed



A Beautiful Lawn on the Plantation of one of our Customers.

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions, the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers of their experience with our lawn grass seed. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April.

Our Special Lawn Circular, telling how to prepare the soil, sow the seed and care for lawns will be mailed free upon request.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. Price per qt. 25 cts.; if sent by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over 20c. lb.

I have a beautiful lawn at my home in Nansemond County, Va. I bought the seed of you.—A. D. MILTEER, Lake Co., Ind., April 25, 1909.

The Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed purchased of you this spring has proved to be very nice and has made a beautiful lawn. It has always proven to be satisfactory as I have for several years been ordering it for some of my friends and neighbors. I always take pleasure in recommending Wood's seeds.—W. H. HATTON, Accomac Co., Va., June 13, 1910.

I used Evergreen Lawn Grass last autumn on a most unpromising spot and before I knew it I had a lawn! I wish every one who wants fine grass would try it. Mrs. Matheson, of this place, has surprised herself and every one else with her successful use of it on a new place.—L. G. BEDELL, M. D., Polk Co., N. C., November 6, 1909.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 or 50 lbs. per acre. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; 10 lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs. \$3.75.

The Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass I bought from you last fall is a grand success. Every one that sees it admires it. Several of my neighbors are having their yards ploughed and worked up, preparing to sow grass next fall.—P. L. DAVIDSON, Iredell Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. Price 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Price 1 lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Special Grass Mixtures for Golf Courses

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the preparation of Special Grass Mixtures for use on golf courses in the South and East. We are prepared to supply the following mixtures, which, with the proper attention, will give the best results:

No. 1—Fair Green Mixture, (Contains Bermuda Grass)

This mixture is especially recommended for all golf courses south of Virginia and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round and at the same time will remain green through the heat of the summer. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—Fair Green Mixture

Contains the same grasses as the No. 1 Mixture, but without Bermuda Grass. This mixture is recommended for more northern latitudes. Price, 20 cts. per lb.; \$18.00 per 100 lbs.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick velvety turf most desired by golfers. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; per 100 lbs. 22 cts. per lb.

Wood's Lawn Enricher

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks in obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used, both for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer, scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet. Price, 5-lb. pkg. 25 cents; 10-lb. pkg. 40 cents; 25-lb. bag, 90 cents; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed



Red Clover, the Standard Forage and Soil Improving Crop.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and, if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

RED CLOVER, (*Trifolium pratense*)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover is perennial, and will yield crops several years from the one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes good feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay, it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with other grasses. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, 1b. 18 cts.; bushel, \$9.25. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

I sowed my Trade Mark Brand Red Clover seed on the 9th, and it seems this morning that for every one I sowed I see at least five more. I thank you for the good seed. The seed wheat I purchased of you last fall is looking fine.—A. M. BARRETT, Anson Co., N. C., April 17, 1909.

The clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grass or forage plants. The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for the best success with clovers, and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both clover and alfalfa, and on soils deficient in this respect it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands, whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of clover. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up; before harrowing; and the quantity of lime usually applied is from 1,000 lbs. per acre on light or loamy land, and 2,000 lbs. per acre on heavy or stiff lands. An application of land plaster, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing in the spring, will also benefit the clover very considerably. The best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down clover or as a top dressing, is ground animal bone.

Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. The clovers are also almost indispensable for best results in hay and pasturage mixtures.

Best Time and Method of Seeding

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. It is also an excellent plan to give an application of ground bone or Grain and Grass Fertilizer at this time. It will not only increase the yield of wheat, but will also benefit and help the stand of grass to a considerable extent. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up, they should be cut off with the mower so as not to smother out the clover.

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clover when sown at this time are found by experience to be fully equal to sowing at any other time.

Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding Alfalfa or Lucerne are March and September. Alfalfa or Lucerne should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

FOR LATE SUMMER AND FALL SEEDINGS, it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil and break the surface crust, and then sow your grass and clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver, on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth or Sapling Clover, 18 cts. lb.; \$9.50 bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.

I received the Sapling Clover seed—Trade Mark Brand—I ordered of you all O. K., and I must say they were the nicest clover seed I ever saw. I have showed them to several of my neighbors, and some of them have promised to order from you.—L. F. JAMES, Orange Co., Va.

The Sapling Clover did fine. Some of it was 4½ feet high. Your Red Top is also fine—free from weeds, trash, etc.—GRANT COMPTON, Iredell Co., N. C.

Alfalfa or Lucerne

Alfalfa, the Money Making Crop, surpasses in nutritive Qualities, yields more Cuttings, makes larger Yields, than any other Hay Crop.

Alfalfa will yield more cuttings and larger yield of splendid, nutritious hay, on soils to which it is adapted, than any other crop. Its use in Virginia and other Southern States is increasing rapidly. Two large farmers in Virginia have now upwards of five hundred acres in alfalfa, and both are increasing the area devoted to this crop as rapidly as possible, as they find it more profitable than any other crop on the farm.

In South Carolina: decided increased attention is being given to alfalfa and yields in that State have been reported as high as eight tons of cured hay to the acre, from six cuttings made in one year.

In Louisiana: Large planters there declare that profits from alfalfa, cost of labor considered, are larger than from cotton, and from all parts of the South we receive enthusiastic letters from customers who are making a profitable success of this crop.

After alfalfa is once established, it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season, of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the western States that are well set in alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in alfalfa with thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of alfalfa using as much as 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. per acre. It is also preferable to show alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly sub-soil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

BEST TIME AND METHODS OF SEEDING.—Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in this section in the spring, any time from the middle of March through April. Further South, earlier seeding are advisable. In Ohio and some of the Western States, May and early in June are favorable times for seeding, but in this section it should be put in earlier. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either last fall or this spring, the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting thickens alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains full growth, and it not only makes better quality of hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and stooling-out properties. The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding.

A firm seed-bed for seeding is of first importance. For information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page 58, and under the heading of "Grass Seeds," or page 62.

OUR AMERICAN-GROWN ALFALFA SEED.—Our alfalfa seed is the best new crop, American-grown, strong, germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodder.

Price, Trade Mark Brand Seed, 1b. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 22 cts. 1b.; per bushel of 60 lbs. \$12.50. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Turkestan Alfalfa

This is claimed to be hardier and to stand more adverse weather conditions than American-grown alfalfa. **Per lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs and over, 22 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs. \$12.50.**

Alfalfa made five cuttings in one year.

Our alfalfa seed has given me entire satisfaction. I have cut five times this year and will get another light cutting. Being a pioneer with alfalfa in my community, I have been instrumental in some orders you get for seed. I always recommend your house, as your seed has always proved satisfactory.—THOS. L. MOORE, Greenwood Co., S. C., September 16, 1908.

"First effort with Alfalfa fine—made two cuttings by June 7th"

The result of my first effort is fine. Sowed seed bought of you in last September, and have already cut two nice crops, and the next growth is six inches high. The farmers around here are asking me about the crop and are becoming interested.—L. P. WOODWARD, Wilson Co., N. C., June 7, 1909.

Ten acres Alfalfa sown in August made two crops of hay by July.

The ten acres sown with your seed last August came up nicely, and we have already clipped two crops of nice alfalfa hay.—L. R. HUYETT & SONS, Jefferson Co., W. Va., July 21, 1909.

Please send me your Crop Special regularly. It is always a welcome visitor. I have been buying seed from you for ten years and have never gotten a bad lot yet, and your Trade Mark Grass Seed is always better than I get elsewhere.—J. A. TURNER, Loudon Co., Va., February 15, 1909.

Our Alfalfa seed almost absolutely pure.

Please reserve for me forty pounds of alfalfa seed like the sample you sent me. As the cultivation of alfalfa in this section is an experiment, I was exceedingly anxious to have the seed absolutely pure and so I sent a sample of the seed you sent me to the Agricultural Department at Washington for analysis, and am happy to say that it showed up almost absolutely pure.—A. H. SLOCUME, Cumberland Co., N. C., February 28, 1910.

Inoculating Land for Alfalfa by sowing with other Grasses and Clovers.

A great many of our customers are sowing a light seeding of alfalfa in mixture with other grasses and clovers. This will not only determine whether your land is adapted to alfalfa, but will also thoroughly inoculate the land for alfalfa, in case it is desired to seed down the land altogether to alfalfa afterwards. Alfalfa, too, adds considerably to any hay or pasture mixture which you can put in, particularly if you happen to strike dry seasons, as alfalfa grows and does better in dry weather than any other grass or clover crop that can be put in. We commend this custom and recommend to our customers to sow at least five pounds of alfalfa with any clover or grass mixture which are sown, feeling sure that it will result in decided benefit, not only in increased crops, but in developing and proving as to what lands are adapted for growing alfalfa afterwards.



Tuskegee Alfalfa.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Sown Largely in Mixture with Red and Mammoth Clover. Surer to give a stand, Being Hardier, Resisting both Cold and Hot Dry Weather better. Makes excellent Pasturage or Hay Crop, either sown in Mixture or sown alone. Cheaper to seed per Acre, as it requires less seed.

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also hardier, resisting extremes of heat and drouth and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being rapidly appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make good crops than either the Red or Mammoth Clover, and in sections where these clovers have been uncertain, Alsike is superseding them almost altogether. Particularly is this so in the State of Tennessee, where Alsike is being very extensively and generally used. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture with Red and Mammoth Clovers. It is also admirably adapted for sowing with timothy for hay.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed and acre than of either the Red or Mammoth Clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 lbs. Sown in mixture with other grasses or clover, 5 lbs. per acre is sufficient. **Present price of Trade Mark Brand Alsike Clover, 17 cts. per lb.; \$9.50 per bushel. Price fluctuates.** We will fill orders sent to us at lowest prevailing prices, or will quote prices at any time.

I had an opportunity to compare your "Trade Mark" Red and Alsike Clover seed to-day with seed bought in the open market by one of our best farmers. Your seed all clean and plump; his I would not sow on rented land, let alone my own. It was foul, split and shriveled; not worth anything in my judgment.—Dr. W. R. TULLOS, Shenandoah Co., Va., March 28, 1910.

The Alsike Clover that I bought of you last spring came all right, and I got a fine stand. Some came in bloom this fall. Think it will do all right. The Mammoth or Sapling did all that could be expected. It surely was a fine seed, clean of filth.—P. T. ROSS, Shenandoah Co., Va., October 14, 1908.

White Clover (*Trifolium Repens*)

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils in this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs to the acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See Special Mixtures, pages 66 to 67.

Price of our Trade Mark Brand seed, 1b. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.
Special prices on large lots.



Alsike Clover.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza striata*)

Japan Cover makes one of the most important and valuable grazing crops all throughout the South. Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops.

Japan Clover is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedges and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shades of trees where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and

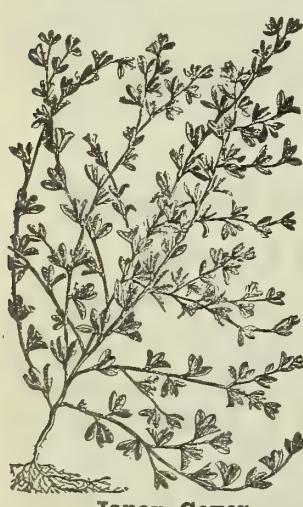
does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage, and at the same time, improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown.
Lb. 25 cents; bushel of 25 lbs. \$4.75.

Japan Clover is an important plant, and it is never found intruding itself upon cultivated fields. It does not want any plow about its roots. It will grow on the uncultivated lands, on the roadsides and on abandoned lands, making pasturage almost as good as cultivated clover. The *Agriculturist* thinks it one of the greatest boons that has been bought to the land owners of America.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

I bought half a bushel of Japan Clover seed from you through Mr. Brown, sowed it on four acres of land, on broom-sedge with grass. That I sowed with grass made fine grazing; what I put on the broom-sedge killed the broom-sedge out. I think it fine for poor land.—C. W. BILLUPS, Mathews Co., Va.

The Japan Clover from seed sown last spring was very satisfactory. I sowed about a gallon of seed per acre, and had a good stand. It is fine for grazing. Grows to a height of twelve to sixteen inches. It thrives on the poorest land, as well as on the most fertile, and is a good improver. Owing to an unusually late season, however, the seed did not mature. I will sow more of it next year.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va., October 22, 1907.



Japan Cover

Crimson Clover

Adapted only for late summer and fall seeding.

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson Clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—an excellent hay crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson Clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

Trade Mark Brand Crimson Clover Seed—the best quality obtainable—lb. 15 cts.; bushel \$7.25. Price fluctuates.

LATE WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.—Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Larger than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. **Trade Mark Brand Seed**, lb. 15 cts.; bushel \$7.50.

Burr Clover

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South is it a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall Catalogue, issued in August.

Trade Mark Brand quality, clean seed, pound 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba*)

This is sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage and soil-improving crop, and is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary for the best success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old, cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees. **Per lb.** 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. **Price, \$3.00.**

I purchased from you last spring a Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower, and shortly after getting it I seeded with it a field of sixteen acres to timothy and clover. From this little experience I find that it works charmingly, is easily operated, and throws the seeds evenly to the ground. The field shows a splendid stand of grass. Compared with the old way, it saved at least three-fourths of the labor.—M. J. KESTER, Monroe Co., W. Va.

I am very much pleased with the Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower I bought of you last spring. It gives entire satisfaction. It is a great labor-saver over the old way. I sowed about one hundred acres last spring, and got the best and most even stand I ever got of grass and clover.—JAMES A. MCBEE, Knox Co., Tenn.

Little Wonder Seeder

The Little Wonder is the simplest and least expensive of seeders. Works on the principle of the "Cyclone." It will do splendid work with clover, timothy, millet, alfalfa and similar seeds. It is not so well adapted for oats, cow peas, etc., as the Cyclone, for the reason that the sack is not so large. For a low-priced seeder for clover and heavy grass seeds, the Little Wonder will give excellent results. **Price, \$1.25 each.**



Dwarf Essex Rape

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used.

There are other kinds of Rape than the Dwarf Essex, which are grown for their seed-producing qualities to make oil. These do not, however, make the growth that the Dwarf Essex does, but are quite often sold for forage because the seed can be sold at a lower price. We do not handle anything but the true Dwarf Essex.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Pound 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.

BEST CROP FOR HOGS AND SHEEP I EVER SAW.

I had fine results with the Dwarf Essex Rape obtained of you. In my section Rape grows to the limit, and is one of the best things for hogs and sheep I ever saw.—E. P. ROSE, Weakley Co., Tenn., November 10, 1909.

WELL PLEASED WITH RAPE FOR SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER GRAZING.

I have planted Dwarf Essex Rape for two years as a spring and early summer grazing crop for my hogs, and am well pleased with it. My mistake been in not planting more of it than I do. I am going to put in a large crop next spring for hogs and sheep, and I feel sure I will get good results.—S. P. STONNEY, JR., Berkeley Co., S. C., November 3, 1909.

I have raised Dwarf Essex Rape for several years, and I am very much pleased with it. It is fine for hogs.—JNO. P. FOX, Southampton Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

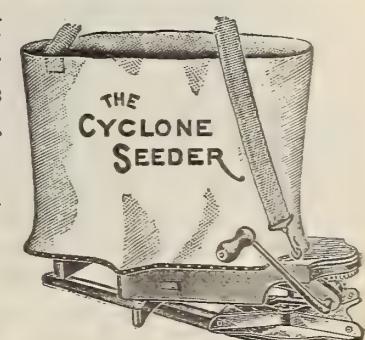
The Dwarf Essex Rape seed which I purchased from you last year gave perfect satisfaction. It is excellent feed for hogs and cattle; it also make excellent salad for the table.—FRANCIS M. SMITH, Coffee Co., Ga., June 7, 1909.

I had good success with your Dwarf Essex Rape seed. They gave us perfect satisfaction, and we are very much pleased with our Dwarf Essex Rape. Our hogs like it very much, and we will plant more in a few days. As soon as we hear from you, we will send order, and whenever in need of seed will order from you, as we find they are the best seed we ever planted.—P. H. GRAY and C. L. GRANT, Edgecombe Co., N. C., September 1, 1910.

Cyclone Seed Sower

A VERY POPULAR SEEDER, AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. **Price, \$1.50 each.**



Wood's High Grade Grass Seed

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS ARE HIGH-GRADE, NEW CROP SEEDS, carefully selected and tested, so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.



Orchard Grass.

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well even on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recom-

mended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring, should any bare spots appear in the field, and an occasional top-dressing of stable manure or ground bone during the winter will fully maintain its productiveness.

Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass.

Present price of our Trade Mark Brand: Per lb. 20 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.50; choice quality seed, per bushel, \$2.25. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena Elatior*) Also Called Evergreen Grass

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but give excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall.

Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and eight pounds Red Clover. The addition of six or seven pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. **Price, lb. 25 cts. Trade Mark Brand seed, bushel, \$2.25.** Price fluctuates. Existing prices on request at any time.

My success with this grass has been simply great. On one small piece, last year, of two-thirds acre, it yielded me over three tons of hay first cutting; it stood in the field six feet high. I have been growing this hay for four years and like it better each year. I will increase my acreage this fall. In my opinion, this will yield more hay to the acre than anything else I have ever tried, and I have tried all of the leading grasses. Have had fine luck also with Red Top, and now I only plant Tall Meadow Oat Grass for early cutting, and the Red Top for late.—N. L. VAN NAWE, Gloucester Co., Va., June 6, 1910.

Timothy Phleum pratense)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard, tall meadow oat or herd's grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 10 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. **Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, lb. 12 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$4.50.** Price fluctuates.

The Herd's Grass and Timothy Seed purchased of you have given perfect satisfaction. The seed has shown remarkable vitality. For low, damp soils I think them admirably adapted. I shall want more seed for fall seeding.—C. HARDY, Floyd County, Ga.

The clover and timothy I got of you last year were the nicest seeds I have ever bought. My neighbors say they will have to get their seeds from you hereafter.—C. R. RHODES, Orange Co., Va.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa pratensis)

Kentucky Blue Grass makes an excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter or spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. A thick well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered the ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds, it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixture. Blue Grass is slower to become well set than other grasses, consequently it is always better to sow in mixture with other grasses, so as to give quicker pasturage, until the Blue Grass gets well established. Sow in the fall or spring, at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Fancy Clean Seed, lb. 25 cts.; bushel (14 lbs.), \$3.50. Special prices in quantities.

CREEPING BENT GRASS (Agrostis stolonifera)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time, it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

Red Top, or Herd's Grass

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It seems to be adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. We believe Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. Our **Trade Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. **Trade Mark Brand, Fancy seed, lb. 20 cts.; in 10 lb. lots and over, 19 cts. lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.** Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.

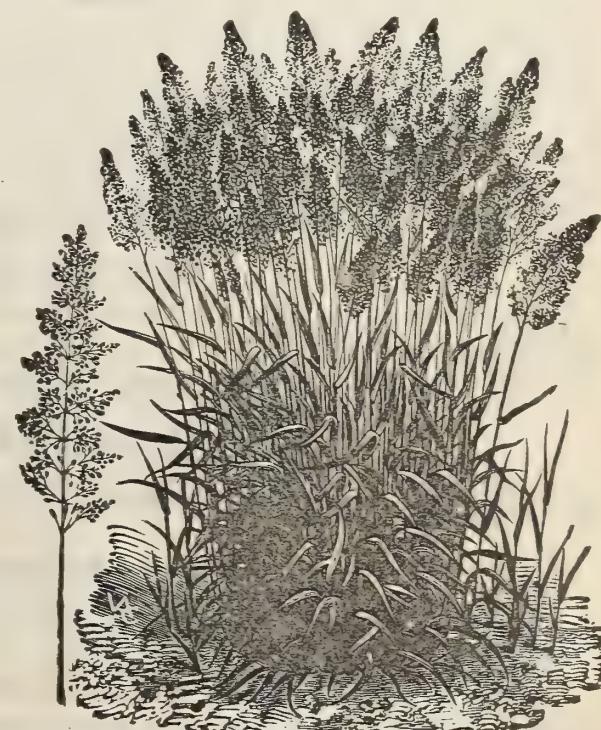
The Herd's Grass and Alsike Clover seed I bought of you last fall are doing fine. It was the cleanest seed I have ever been able to obtain. I can say the same of the cow-peas I got from you. In fact, all the seeds I have had from your house have been exceptionally clean and sound.—E. B. FOOTE, of South Bend Stock Farm, Caswell Co., N. C., June 15, 1908.

I seeded several acres with your Timothy and Herd's Grass three years ago, and had fine success with it.—W. S. WATKINS, Anson Co., N. C., August 3, 1907.

The Red Top I bought of you two years ago has taken all the clover and timothy which were sown with it, and is as fine a piece of grazing land as I ever saw.—J. D. FITZPATRICK, Alleghany Co., Va., February 19, 1907.



Timothy.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass.

Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*)



Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass.

This grass is valuable for light or sandy soils or dry situations. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom-sedge; hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses.

Hungarian or Awnless Brome Grass is quicker-growing than most other grasses, making a better showing early than Orchard or tall meadow oat grass. These two latter grasses will outyield it after they get well established. It is an excellent grass, however, to use in mixtures, or a good grass to sow alone on soils of a light texture.

Sow at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in spring or fall. **Lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.50.**

I think Brome Grass is a fine pasture grass for western North Carolina, and that farmers will get stands on droughty lands where other grasses fail. At least, that has been my experience, and I shall always sow Brome and Orchard Grasses for pasture.—W. T. RHODAMER, Haywood County, N. C.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. **Pound 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 20 cts. per lb.** (See Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67.)

MEADOW FESCUE, or RANDALL GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)

This makes a most excellent hay and pasturage grass and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Crop of seed very short. **Price, Trade Mark Brand, lb. 30 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. about \$4.00.**

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca Elatior*)

This is similar in growth to Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, but makes a taller and more leafy growth, and in some sections is becoming very popular. The seed is scarce and high at present, and the high price of the seed prevents its being grown on a more extended scale. **Price, per lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.**

HARD FESCUE

A particularly desirable grass for lawn and pasturage mixture. It is recommended particularly for lighter soils and shady situations. **Lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.**

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL

A valuable pasturage grass largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67.) **Lb. 30 cts.**

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. **Pound 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.**

VELVET BLUE GRASS (*Holcus Lanatus*)

The use of this grass is increasing to a considerable extent in the Valley of Virginia, some of the farmers in Rockbridge county, Virginia, having quite a considerable acreage of it. It is very highly appreciated, particularly as a pasturage grass. It starts early in the spring, being about the first grass to furnish pasturage and it continues to furnish excellent pasturage up to June. Its growth starts again in August, and it furnishes very heavy grazing during the months of September and October, and it is considered to be a good fall fattener. When it heads out and seeds out, it is a very attractive grass in appearance, and every year we have customers who are impressed with it and send us specimens for identification, stating that they wish to get some of the seed. It will not yield as heavy crop of hay as Orchard Grass, and is not considered as nutritious for hay as it is for pasturage. It is considered, however, an excellent grass to use mixed with other grasses; it catches well on nearly all soils, and will hold and spread until plowed up. It is particularly well adapted for light and upland soils, and we recommend it in mixtures with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasturage. **Lb. 17 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.00,**

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass; roots deeply and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. **Pound 25 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.75.**

PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasturage purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine texture. **Per lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.**

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A quick-growing, very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Fall seeding, however, give best results. **Pound, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. 100 lb. lots and over 7 cts. lb.**

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium italicum*)

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds, does better in damp situations than other grasses. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed on request. **Pound, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100 lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. lb.**



Meadow Fescue



Harvesting a field of Dallis Grass for hay in Georgia.

DALLIS GRASS, or *Paspalum dilatatum*

A Splendid Southern Hay and Pasturage Grass.

We have experimented to a very considerable extent with this grass in the past two or three years, and believe it will become one of the most valuable permanent pasturage and hay grasses. It is remarkable for its stooling qualities, wherever it starts, stooling out and appearing to throw out thousands of shoots from the one rooting. It does not make so much showing the first year, and consequently on this account it is probably better to sow it in mixture with other grasses where early or quick results are desired; but the second or third year, where it succeeds, it spreads out and makes a larger yield or larger growth than any of the other grasses. It seems to be particularly well adapted for bottoms or stiff lands, but it also promises to give excellent results on lighter or upland soils. **It withstands dry weather to a remarkable extent.** If our customers will sow this grass at the rate of from 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, in any permanent hay or pasture fields which they put down, we believe that they will have a grass that will give a wonderful account of itself.

PASPALUM GROWN FOR TWENTY YEARS IN GEORGIA.

The photograph of a field of this grass given above was taken upon the farm of Mr. A. T. Dallis, of Georgia, who has been growing this grass successfully in that State for twenty years, and whose success and experience with the grass induced Professor Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to compliment Mr. Dallis by giving the grass the name of 'Dallis Grass.' Mr. Dallis writes us that his experience with this grass "runs back twenty years, and on suitable land it is the best grass we have for grazing and for hay. Can give you as many testimonials as you want from our most prominent men, in regard to the great value of this grass."

Destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory Grasses for the South.—We believe that Dallis Grass is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It makes excellent hay and splendid grazing and succeeds and makes its best growth during the warm weather, and has great drought-resisting qualities. Dallis Grass should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily.

BEST METHODS OF SEEDING PASPALUM.

If sown alone, it is better to sow it from the middle of March to the middle of April, and it should be sown at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, on well prepared land. We believe that its greatest value, however, is when sown in mixtures with other grasses, as above indicated, and we strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to make at least a small seeding of this valuable grass, even if it is only seeded on a portion of their hay or pasture fields, as we believe that its great value will soon make itself apparent wherever it is sown.

My experience with Paspalum Dilatatum has been entirely satisfactory. The yield this season was nearly a ton to the acre on land sown in spring of 1908, so this was the first cutting and the land is not as rich as it should be got a good yield. I could have cut a second time and gotten a light crop but preferred to let it remain on the land for mulching.—DR. ALBERT HOUCK, Burke Co., N. C., Oct. 4, 1909.

Price of Dallis Grass or Paspalum Dilatatum, pkg. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over 32 cts. lb.

Bermuda Grass,

One of the Most Valuable Southern Pasturage Grasses.

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass.

Bermuda will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these prevent the Bermuda grass from growing.

Bermuda Grass increases crop production.—Fine crops of cow-peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda grass sod that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown the end of March or in April and May at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. **Pound, 70 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 65 cts. per lb.**

RESCUE, or ARCTIC GRASS

(*Bromus unioloides*)

A valuable annual winter grass for the South, making nutritious fall, winter and early spring pasturage, and the earliest yield of hay. It is adapted only for fall seeding. **Price, per lb. 15 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.**

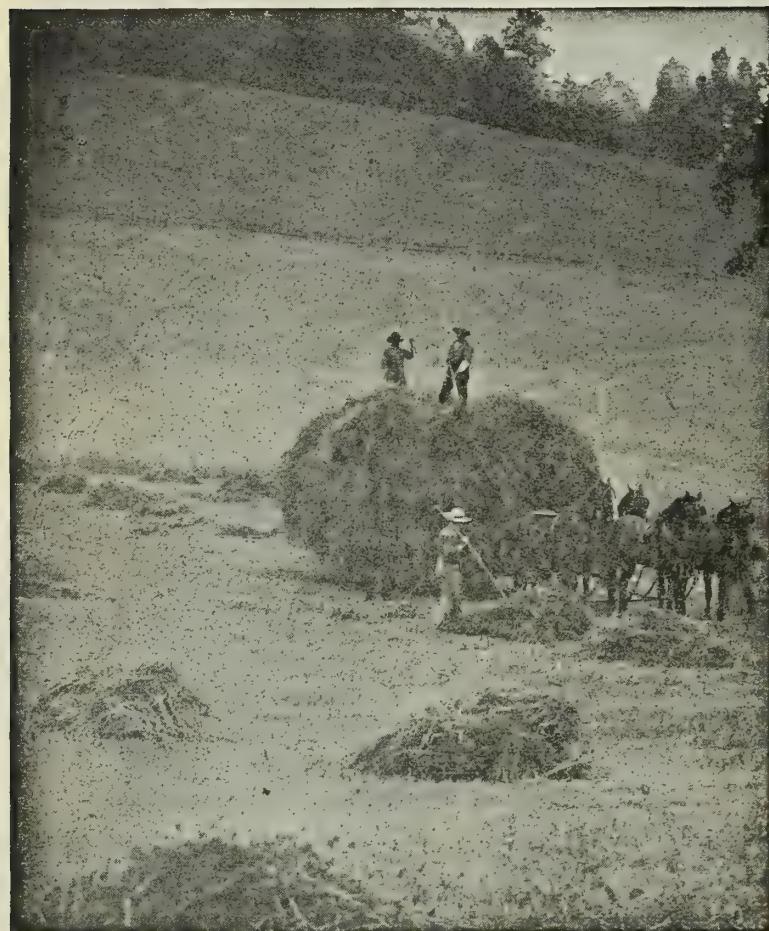
RHODE ISLAND, or CREEPING BENT GRASS,

(*Agrostis stolonifera*)

The distinctive feature of this species is, as the name implies, its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong, enduring turf that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture, it is most valuable for lawns and putting greens. If sown alone, 50 lbs. to the acre should be used. **Per lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 27 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

"STOCK ARE FOND OF PASPALUM AT ANY STAGE, when it is young or old. Even when it has seeded the stock eat it with evident relish. It furnishes the latest fall and earliest spring grazing that I know of. No winter has killed it since it has been under my observation, which has included four winters. It grows very luxuriantly on rich soil.—Southern Farm Gazette."

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures.



**SOW WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES
FOR LARGE HAY CROPS.**

Yields from 50 to 100 per cent. more Hay and Grazing than sowing one or two Grasses or Clovers alone.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are in high favor with our customers, and our trade in these is increasing rapidly every year, our customers reporting that our mixtures not only yield more pasture, but give much better crops of hay, and the meadow and pastures keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three kinds of grasses or clovers are seeded.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clovers in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent wherever grasses are sown, practical experience having conclusively proven the great advantages of sowing a large number of grasses together, both for hay and pasture.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses adapted to this section, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

**WOOD'S TRADE MARK BRAND SEEDS USED IN ALL OF OUR
GRASS MIXTURES.**

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade Mark Brand seeds only, the best qualities obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay.

Mixture No. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Sheep Fescue
Hungarian Brome Grass	Meadow Fescue
Red Clover	Orchard Grass
Alsike Clover	Red Top or Herds Grass
Velvet Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Canada Blue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The Permanent Pasture Mixture I bought of you three years ago is still doing well, and the Turf Oats that I bought last fall were O. K. and did well for me. Will want more of both this fall.—H. P. MCPHERSON, Moore Co., N. C., Aug. 28, 1909.

Your No. 1 Grass Mixture for permanent pasture is far and away the best thing I have found.—H. H. WILLIAMS, Orange Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

Mixture No. 2—For Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Hungarian Brome	White Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Your seed mixture I got of you last spring has made a fine stand, and the Mixture No. 2 I got in the spring of 1908 is very fine, with heavy crops this summer and a heavy sod for this winter.—S. E. COBLE, Guilford Co., N. C., Oct. 15, 1909.

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

My pasture mixture (No. 3 Grass Mixture) has come up fine. It is just beautiful.—F. J. ROEBUCK, Martin Co., N. C., April 6, 1910.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Alsike Clover	Velvet Grass
Meadow Fescue	White Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.	Sheep Fescue
Red Top or Herds Grass	Velvet Grass
Italian Rye Grass	White Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.



WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES MAKE THE BEST OF PERMANENT PASTURES.

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but will also make splendid Pasturage.

Mixture No. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Perennial Rye Grass
Alsike Clover
Timothy

Kentucky Blue Grass
Hungarian Brome Grass
Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass
Meadow Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I am well pleased with your grass and clover Mixture No. 6 and No. 9 that I sowed last year and the year before. I think they should be sown more generally in this country as they insure a better stand and better hay or pasturage.—R. P. McCRAKEN, Macon Co., N. C., February 18, 1910.

I sowed No. 6 Grass Mixture on wheat in gravelly soil in the spring and have a fine set. I think this suits our soil here and want to sow 12 acres next spring on wheat.—C. D. GUTRIDGE, Summers Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue
Orchard Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass

Perennial Rye Grass
Hungarian Brome Grass
Sheep Fescue
Red Clover
Alsike Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I have the finest stand of grass which I bought of you last fall and this spring I have ever had; also my brother that sent with me. You may expect an order from us again.—N. W. KOONTZ, Rockingham Co., Va., August 18, 1909.

The oats and grass seed that I got from you this spring I think is the finest I ever saw, and I don't think of using any other seed as long as I can get yours.—H. E. ANDERSON, Giles Co., Va., May 1, 1909.

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue
Orchard Grass
Perennial Rye Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Kentucky Blue Grass

Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Clover
Alsike Clover
Timothy

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Your No. 8 Mixture of Grass Seeds I sowed last fall is the finest hay I ever saw. Sowed five acres of it, and think I have fifteen tons of hay from it.—JNO. S. FLEMING, Amelia County, Va., June 15, 1909.

I think your No. 8 Grass Mixture cannot be excelled as an early spring and summer pasture. My seed was sown in October on gravelly soil over tough clay sub-soil.—J. A. MARTIN, Rutherford Co., N. C., June 10, 1910.

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy
Meadow Fescue
Sapling Clover

Italian Rye Grass
Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass
Paspalum

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

You ought to see the four acres I have of your No. 9 Pasture Mixture. I have housed over a ton per acre, of as fine hay as you ever saw, and it will soon be ready to cut again. W. E. GRIMSLY, Greene County, N. C., July 9, 1909.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture bought of you is very satisfactory indeed. I find it is much better for hogs, as a pasturage, than any other variety I have ever sown, as it lasts longer, and makes a good winter pasture. Will seed five acres of same this fall.—J. B. ARCHER, Nansemond Co., Va., May 22, 1909.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture that I bought from you and sowed in the spring of 1908 is certainly fine and a good stand.—B. C. WOOD, Lincoln Co., N. C., May 28, 1909.

In my experience I do not see where there could be any improvement in your No. 9 Grass Mixture.—CHAS. WM. SCHAEFFER, Montgomery Co., Va.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE, (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put lands down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with the most satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price, per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; in 100 lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBOURN, Accomac Co., Va.

SEED OATS—Best and Largest Yielding Varieties.

Washington Oats



A fine new heavy oat, originating in New York State, which is proving, wherever planted, to be one of the best and most reliable cropping of spring oats. It makes a large, heavy grain, of beautiful white appearance, making a large, well-filled kernel, and is of high nutritive feeding qualities. We have only been able to secure a limited quantity of this fine oat to offer to our customers this year, but we recommend to our customers to experiment freely with it, as we believe it will prove to be one of the largest cropping and most desirable white spring oats in cultivation. **Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts., postpaid; peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00; 10-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.**

I am pleased with both the Beardless Barley and Washington Oats. If you remember, I was a little late in ordering these seeds and do not think I gave them a fair test, but saved all the seed and intend to sow earlier this year.—J. LESLIE PATTERSON, Morgan Co., Ala., October 6, 1910

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

The Quickest Growing, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats.

For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkable good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it is one of the surest-cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof oat, but it is a little lighter in color. **Bushel, 75 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 70 cts. per bushel.** Special prices on large lots.

The Burt Oat is the best that I have ever sown, better than seed bought from other houses.—R. K. LEWIS, Wayne Co., N. C., October 4, 1910.

Appler Oats

The Appler Oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when put in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bony heads, heavy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. **Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00; 5-bus. lots and over, 95 cts. per bus.**

Swedish Select Oats

This oat was originally imported from Sweden and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been grown very extensively in different parts of this country, and has proved to be one of the best and most satisfactory and largest yielding white spring oats in cultivation. Great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish oat. This enables the plant to resist drought and adverse conditions better than other varieties. The straw is coarse, and it is noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The oats are large, thick, white plump and heavy grain. This oat has given very general satisfaction all throughout this section. **Prices of the Swedish Select Oats, per bushel, 85 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bushel.**

Bancroft Oats

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved it to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown, they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. **Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.10; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bus.**

Black Tartarian Oats



Black oats are always considered more productive than white oats, and among the advantages of this splendid oat is that it makes a stiff straw, standing up well and does not lodge. In England it has yielded as high as 122 bushels per acre, and is considered the hardiest and most productive of all spring oats. It has succeeded remarkably well in this country, and is very popular wherever it has been sown. **Per peck (8 lbs.), 40 cts.; bushel (32 lbs.), \$1.15; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel.**

The Black Tartarian Oats I got of you this spring were the finest I ever saw. They grew to be about 3 1/2 feet high and the longest heads I ever saw on oats.—J. W. KIMBROUGH, Davie Co., N. C., October 7, 1910.

The Black Tartarian Oats bought of you were very fine. I have now a second crop growing without reseeding; simply a volunteer crop, and, with this, I have sown your Hairy Vetch. Both give promise of a very fine crop.—T. B. BAILEY, Davie Co., N. C., Oct., 1908.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats

When sown early, before the middle of March, these oats will far outyield the ordinary spring oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, too, it is most desirable to sow winter oats in the spring, as they make a better and cleaner seed oats for sowing in the fall than if continual seedings are made from the fall-grown oats. Further north than Virginia, remarkable results have been obtained from these oats, when sown even as late as the first of May, and from the reports of our customers, we strongly recommend these oats to our northern and western farmers, as we believe that they will give very much larger and better yielding crops than the spring oats usually sown in the northern and western states. Sow at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price **Trade Mark Brand, bushel, 85 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bus.** Prices quoted at any time on request.

I was wonderfully pleased with the Virginia Winter Gray Oats that I ordered from you last winter. I made two sowings of them. The seeds sown in January gave the best results.—T. J. ROBERT, Henry Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

These oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light, sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine heavy grain. They are usually sown both in the fall and spring. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern grown **Trade Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, bushel, 60 cts.; choice quality, bushel, 55 cts.** We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are decidedly preferable, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand White Spring Oats, heaviest and cleanest quality, about 55 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 52 cts. per bushel.**

Black Mixed Spring Oats

These are very largely used for growing for ordinary feed oats. They do not, however, make as sure and large-yielding crops in this section as the Burt, Black Tartarian and other newer varieties which we offer. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand Oats, about 60 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 55 cts. per bushel.**

Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas, sown early with oats, usually make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious spring forage crops that can be put in; but they should be sown early in February, or not later than the middle of March, for best results. The earlier they are put in, the better. Under favorable circumstances, Canada Field Peas will yield more nutritious forage to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded in the spring, and they make a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed on oat-pea hay.

Sow in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rust proof or spring oats. Canada Field Peas are higher in price this season than usual, owing to short crop. Present price, \$1.85 per bushel; in 10-bu. lots and over, \$1.80 per bu. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Cotton sacks, holding two bushels, 18c. extra.

I always regarded Canada Field Peas as one of the best (or the best) hay crops to be sown in the spring. They are generally sown with "Burt" oats in this vicinity and they make a hay that is relished by team and stock.—MRS. EMILY B. HUBBARD, James City Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

The Canada Pea-Oat Hay is a wonderful success with me, coming off in time for a crop of cow peas or soja beans.—C. W. C. HALL, Jackson Co., Ala., October 6, 1908.

About the first of January of this year, we sowed ten bushels of your Canada Field Peas, with ten bushels of rust-proof oats, on ten acres of ground. We are pleased to state that the crop yielded us over fifteen tons of the finest dry forage we ever harvested, and all of our stock liked it. After cutting the Canada field pea forage, we sowed cow-peas in the same field, which also yielded over 1½ tons of dry pea-vine hay to the acre. We are so well pleased with our experience in raising Canada field pea forage this year, that we intend sowing twenty acres to peas for an early forage crop for next year.—MAGNOLIA PLANTATION CO., Craven Co., N. C., November, 9, 1907.

I have been sowing Canada Field Peas for several years, and consider them one of the best forage crops that I can sow. They yield abundant crop, and come at a time in the season when feed is scarce and high; besides, they improve rather than diminish the land. I am going to sow this year in December with oats and cover deep, as I find they do the best to get them in earlier in December or very early in the spring. So often the land is wet early and not in condition to work. I follow the Canada pea with the black pea, using this rotation in preference to corn. I get more feed, and at the same time improve the land.—A. V. STURGEON, Nansemond Co., Va., October 26, 1907.

WOOD'S SPRING PASTURAGE MIXTURE

This is a mixture of spring barley, rye, oats and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick and early and nutritious spring pasturage, and is specially valuable to come in as a supplement to the regular grasses and clovers. The sowing of these mixtures will also prove of benefit to the land, where it is desired to plant corn or other crops later in the season. Price, \$1.15 per bushel of 50 lbs.; 10-bu. lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel.

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY

This crop has been sown with very satisfactory results for two or three seasons past in this section and further South. It makes a quick-growing crop of most excellent and nutritious green feed, and is growing in popularity wherever it is used, and will also make a good grain crop, although its principal value is as an early, nutritious forage crop, either to feed green or to cure as hay. To cure for hay, it should be cut while the grain is in a milk state. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price \$1.40 per bushel.

Canada Field Peas
Specially valuable for a large yielding, early and most nutritious forage crop.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH

This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but requires to be sown in the fall for best results. Can be sown any time from July to October. Succeeds admirably sown at the last working of corn or cotton with winter oats or wheat. Should be sown at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre, with one bushel of oats or three-fourths bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat helps to hold the vetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth. Our Fall Catalogue, issued August 1st, gives full information about Vetch. Present price of Hairy Vetch, 1b. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.

Have just harvested my crop of wheat and vetch, from seed bought of you last fall, and am simply delighted. Made 2½ tons dry hay per acre, which is pronounced by all the finest ever seen in this section. Shall order from you again this fall. Am planting the ground now in corn, to sow in crimson clover at last plowing.—W. M. HILL, Wilkes Co., Ga., May 12, 1909.

WINTER RYE

Winter Rye is not adapted for sowing in the spring, except for grazing or as a cover crop, and is really not as good as other crops which can be used for this purpose for spring seeding. Full information regarding rye and all seed grains for fall seeding is contained in our Fall Catalogue, issued in August. Bushel about \$1.00.

SEED WHEAT

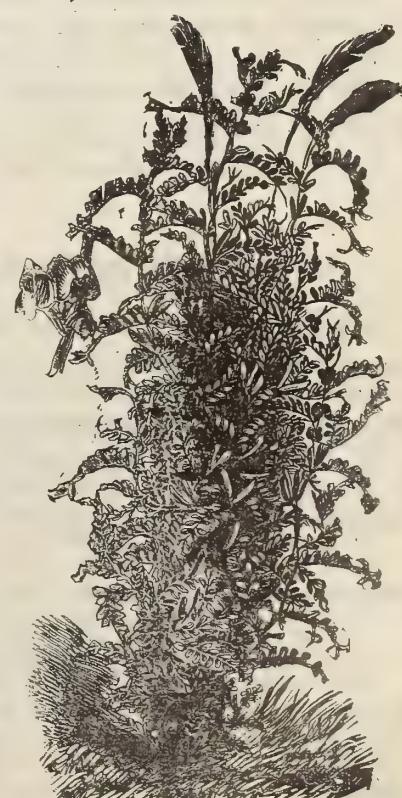
We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we will take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

OREGON, or ENGLISH VETCH, (*Vicia Sativa*)

This is better adapted for sowing in the spring than the Hairy or Winter Vetch (*Vicia villosa*), making a quicker growth. Although both of the vetches do better sown in the fall than in the spring, still, where it is desired to make spring seedings, this Oregon Vetch is to be recommended. It not only makes a splendid forage and hay crop, but also one of the best soil improvers. It is desirable to always make a light seeding of grain with vetch, and for spring seeding, the Beardless Spring Barley is the best thing you can sow with vetch. A bushel of Beardless Spring Barley and 30 lbs. of this Oregon Vetch to the acre, makes a good seeding. Price, per lb., 8 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 6½ cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 6 cts. per lb.

I have been planting English Winter Vetch for four years, and am well pleased with it as a hay crop. I don't think there is any plant that will make more to the acre and leave the land in so fine condition to plant in corn and cotton. As a cover crop it is fine. I shall continue to plant vetch as long as I farm.—D. U. ADDY, Lexington Co., S. C., May 21, 1910.

My crop of vetch from seed purchased from you was fine this year; have cut same and got it in shocks curing. Will have something like two tons of dry hay from one acre of ground.—R. B. FLYTHE, Northampton Co., N. C., May 21, 1910.



HIGH GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW 50 SQUARE YARDS.

Tobacco seed is one of our leading specialities. We sell large quantities, and have built up quite a reputation for the superior quality of our seeds. We also supply large quantities for export, and our trade in this particular line is of considerable importance. While Virginia is noted for producing the finest tobacco in the world, still there are some varieties which succeed better in other sections. Where this is the case, we have had seed of these particular varieties specially grown for us in the section where the varieties do best, so as to supply our customers with the very best strains of seed that it is possible to obtain.

CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a place of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each.

For Cigarette Tobacco the following are preferred: Conqueror, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco and Bradley Broad-Leaf.

CIGAR VARIETIES

Florida Sumatra.—Makes the highest grade of cigar-wrapper and brings a very high price. Our seed is grown specially for us by one of the largest American growers, and is of a most superior type. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.**

Vuelta De Abajo.—The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. Fine crops also grown on reclaimed swamps or hummock lands throughout the South. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Imported Havana.—We import this direct from the Vuelta Valley in Cuba, where the finest cigar tobacco in the world is grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50c.**

Ohio Zimmer Spanish.—Makes one of the best and most desirable cigar tobaccos grown in this country. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.**

Choice Havana.—An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long leaf; makes a fine quality leaf, very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$3.00.**

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Grown all over the United States. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.**

Comstock Spanish.—An original pure Havana seed leaf, developed to suitable size for wrappers and fillers; one of the best cigar tobaccos. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.**



SELECT VARIETIES

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postage paid.

Warne.—A new variety for yellow wrappers. It is tough, silky and when properly managed, makes the finest quality leaf.

Improved Yellow Oronoko.—For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has a good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray soil overlying yellow clay.

Improved White Stem Oronoko.—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.

Improved Hester.—Adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch.—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

Kentucky Yellow.—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier than any other sorts.

Raglands Conqueror.—One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

White Burley.—The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has long, wide leaf, very porous, makes bright reds; fine for plug fillers and wrappers. Best adapted to limestone soils. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.**

STANDARD VARIETIES

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

One Sucker.—A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

Big Oronoko.—A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

Sweet, or Little Oronoko.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils.

Blue Pryor.—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers; best adapted for rich lots and alluvial soils.

Yellow Pryor.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

Medley Pryor.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes as Blue Pryor.

Gold Leaf.—A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

Sterling.—Makes the silkiest wrappers, brightest cutters, and the toughest and sweetest fillers. Best adapted to gray and yellow subsoil.

Beat All, or Lacks.—A heavy, dark type, and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

Broad Leaf Gooch.—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.

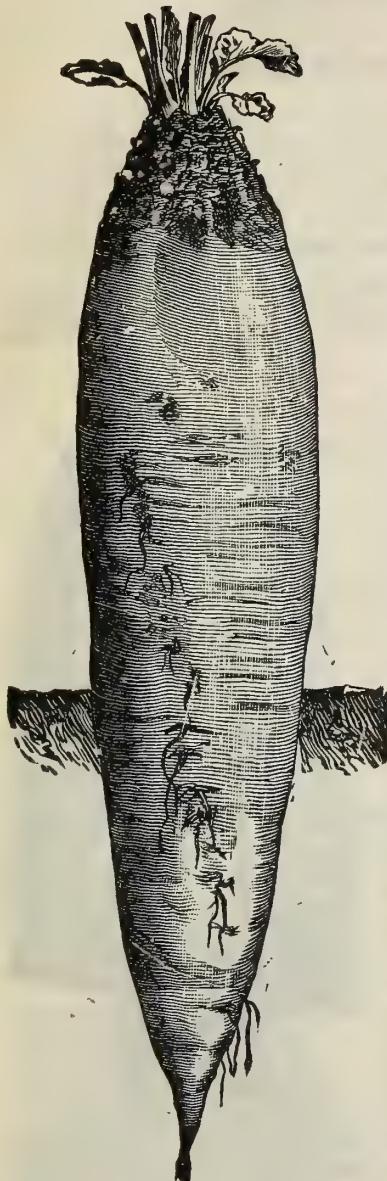
We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

Hyco, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Lizard Tail, Willow Leaf, Famous, Deer Tongue, Tuckahoe, Tilley and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.**

Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow-Mammoth. Prices: **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.**

FOR APPLYING INSECTICIDES TO TOBACCO PLANTS use the Little Giant Duster. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Dusts two rows at once. **Price, \$6.00.**

Mangels, or Stock Beets



MAKE SPLENDID WINTER HOG AND CATTLE FEED. YIELD MUCH LARGER CROPS AND RICHER FEED THAN TURNIPS. SOW IN APRIL FOR BEST RESULTS.

Mangels make one of the healthiest, richest and most nutritious winter hog and cattle feeds that can be grown. Larger yielding and superior to turnips, and should be largely grown by every farmer. Mangels can be sown from the middle of March to the middle of June. It is better, however, to get them in as early as convenient, as a larger crop is likely to result.

Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in rows two and a half feet apart, and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin with a hoe to one plant to every six inches in the row.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED.

Grows to an immense size and will make a larger yield to the acre than any other variety, although it does not keep so well as the globe-shaped sorts. The Globe varieties will keep until March or April, but the Long Red kinds should be used before January. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 20 cts. lb.

YELLOW, or ORANGE GLOBE.

Specially adapted for light soils. Roots are of large size, splendid keepers, and of first-class nutritive qualities. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—Rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of the fine-shaped roots. One of the best milk producing sorts. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb.; 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 25 cts. per lb.

SILESIAN SUGAR.—Will make equally as large yield as the globe-shaped stock beets, and contains more saccharine matter. Very productive and a good keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

I find nothing that will produce more tonnage to the acre of excellent milk-making cow food, fed in conjunction with cotton-seed meal or other feeds, than Mangel Wurzel beets, and I commend them to all wishing to obtain best results from their milk cows. I desire to say also that I have always obtained satisfactory results from your seed. I have an extra fine crop of celery this year, grown from your seed, yet the cost of your celery seed was, in some cases, ninety per cent. less than other seeds-men.—MCBRIDE HOLT, Alamance Co., N. C.

I have used Golden Tankard Mangels and have found them to be one of the most profitable crops grown for hog and cow feed; and I can heartily recommend both this and the Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangels for hog and cow feed.—B. HARRIS, Anderson Co., S. C.

I raised a Mangel Wurzel from your seed this year weighing twenty-two pounds and nine ounces. I won four prizes on it, making \$20.00 one beet brought me. If farmers want to raise beets or anything, buy your seed from T. W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va.—L. B. PARK, Jackson Co., Ga., December 9, 1907.

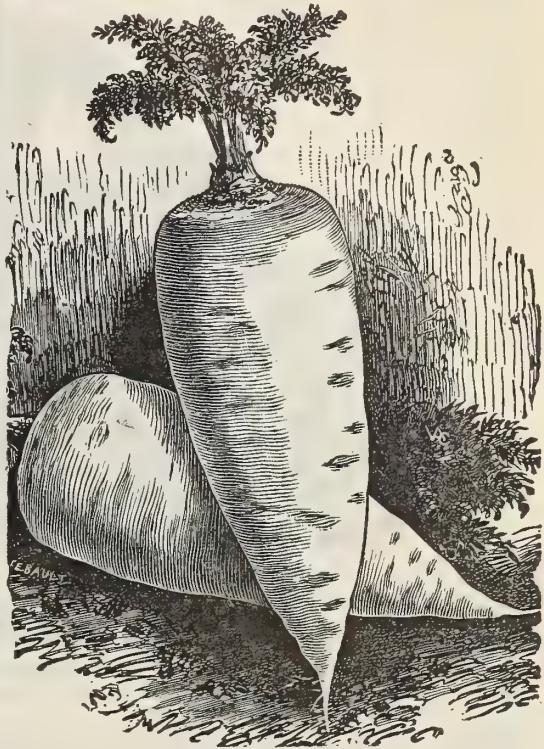
I have grown Mangel Wurzels nearly as long as I can remember, they being a staple crop with every farmer in the part of Germany where I came from. I have grown them on this place for the last five or six years, but have never succeeded in growing as heavy roots until I tried your strain of Mammoth Prize Long Red. I have scores of roots weighing from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 pounds each. In my opinion, nothing will increase the flow of milk—with the possible exception of silo feed—than a daily ration to the cows of mangel wurzels. They make an ideal and cheap fattening food for hogs.—Aug. Sorgenfrei, Stafford Co.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

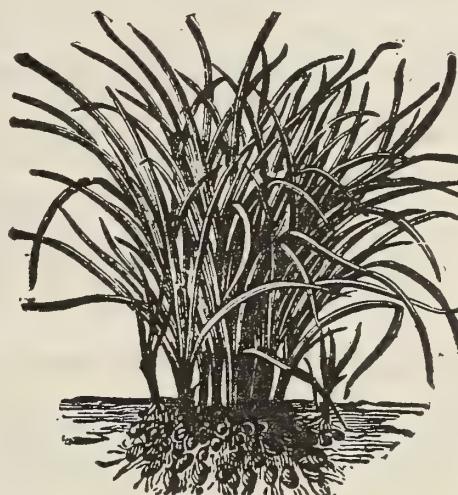
Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horse an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable feeding to hogs and cattle, and make a tonic and alternative food which is of decided benefit to all cattle. The White Belgian is the best variety of stock carrots. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets.

Improved White Belgian.—Makes large and well-shaped roots. Productive and very nutritious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.

Large Yellow Belgian.—A good keeper for late feeding. Makes long yellow roots. As fully one-third to one half of the root grows above the surface, they are easily pulled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.



SPANISH CHUFAS



A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

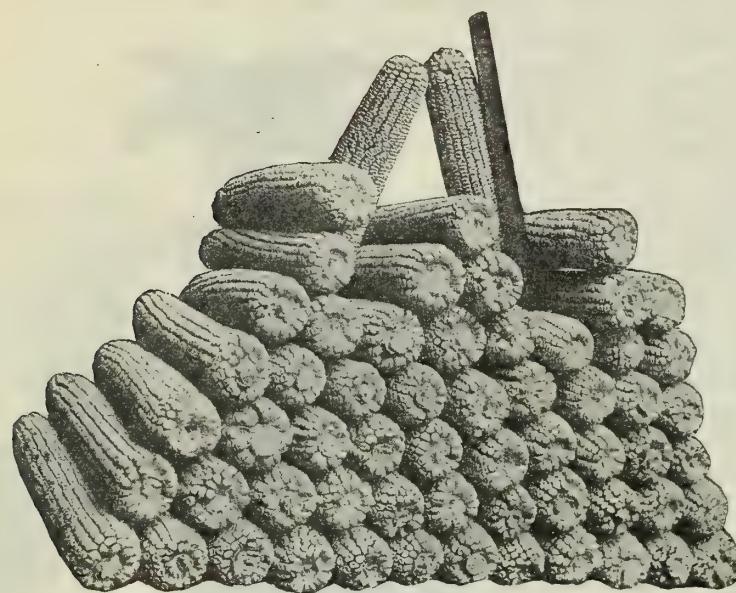
Culture of Chufas.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a sub-soil. They should be placed in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet

potato plants, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Price, of Chufas, pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.75. Special price on large lots.

SEED CORN—White Varieties.



Boone County

The Boone County Corn was originated and bred by one of the most careful and scientific corn growers in the West, and is offered as the typical thoroughbred corn. The seed which we offer, grown in this State, is thoroughly acclimated, and this variety is highly recommended for an early-maturing, large-yielding corn for uplands or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are well filled from butt to tip. It has white cobs of medium size, the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine large germs. The depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. Foliage is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. Boone County Corn took the majority of premiums at our State Fair the past year. This does not indicate that the Boone County is always the largest yielding corn, but the Fair being held early, and the Boone County Corn maturing early, makes it in better shape for showing than most other kinds. Some of our customers report that the Eureka, White Majestic, Cocke's Prolific, and corns of that class, make larger acreage yields than the Boone County, but being later maturing corns, are not in shape for exhibiting where fairs are held early in the season. At the same time, the Boone County can be classed as one of the best early-maturing, large-yielding white corns, and one of the most highly bred corns in cultivation. Several of our contract growers of this corn took premiums on their crops at the fairs the past season, and our stock is as good and well selected as can be obtained. **Price, qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.** Special prices on large lots.

The Boone County Corn is fine and could not ask for a better stand than I have.—**KARL W. LORD**, Charlotte Co., Va., May 30, 1910.

The Boone County Corn I bought of you I like fine. It is a good corn. I expect to plant it next year. I like it for its earliness. It is little earlier than the corn I have been planting.—**J. F. SPANGLER**, Rockingham Co., N. C., November 23, 1909.

Boone County Prize Winning Stock

We have secured from an expert corn grower of this State a special selected stock of this corn, specially grown for seed purposes for securing the best development of ear and the largest yielding of corn.

This corn was planted in rows 4 feet apart, 2 feet between the stalks, and is an extra selected stock, both in quality and appearance. The grower of this corn has taken prizes at several fairs at which he has exhibited, and other parties who wish to secure extra stock of this corn to grow for large yields or to exhibit for prize-winning at our fairs, we would recommend that they buy this stock.

The price, per quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$2.50.

Selected cars of Prize Winning Stock, \$3.00 per bushel crate.

Virginia White Dent

The standard variety of white corn grown throughout this section. It has deep grain, comparatively small cob, and makes a good growth of both stalk and fodder. Our stock of this has been grown by the same grower for the past ten years, and selections and improvements made each successive year. **Peck, 40 cts.; bus. \$1.40; 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.40 per bus.**

White Majestic Corn

This is one of the best-yielding white corns grown; nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large-sized, and always fills out to the end of the ear. It makes a large-growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop it is one of the best and most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk 8 to 10 feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.**

I was greatly pleased with White Majestic Corn ordered in the spring, giving better results than I have with various other varieties. For roasting ears the Snowflake gave the best results.—**T. J. ROBERT**, Henry Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1909.

Columbian Beauty Corn

This is a highly bred white corn of extra large size. Originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent corn-growers in western North Carolina. It has proved to be a very superior cropping corn, producing one or two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white appearance; large ear, medium, red cob. The size and depth of the kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and our tests show it to be one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory cropping of upland corns. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.**

Hickory King

A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.**

I have had splendid success with the Hickory King Corn I bought of you last spring.—**JAMES AUSTIN**, Cumberland Co., Va., October 26, 1909.

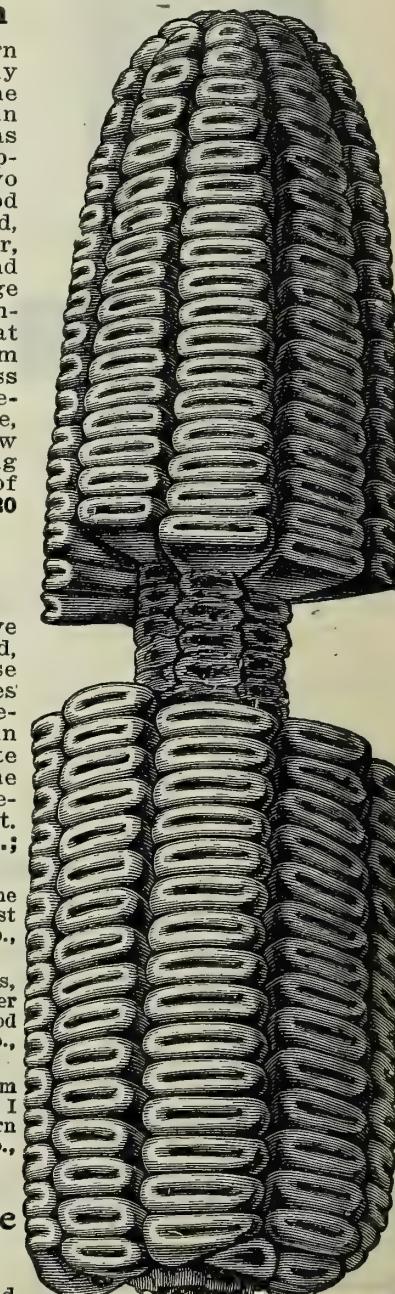
I find by planting 5 feet by 18 inches, that the Hickory King Corn is much earlier than ordinary field corn, and makes a good yield.—**J. S. COBURN, SR.**, Beaufort Co., S. C., September 26, 1908.

I find Hickory King Corn I bought from you some years ago is the best corn I ever planted. It yields well, both in corn and fodder.—**L. E. THOMAS**, Bertie Co., N. C., January 28, 1908.

Improved Southern White Snowflake

This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

Your Improved Snowflake Corn is the best I have ever grown. The fodder is smaller than the original Snowflake, which enables you to grow a third more stalks per acre, and the ears are equally as large as the original Snowflake.—**L. W. PURDUM**, Pittsylvania Co., Va., October 19, 1909.



Hickory King Corn.

Eureka Corn

This corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measure from 12 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard corn; fine keeper; an excellent corn for market or milling. Also a fine corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield from 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high; will weigh about 60 pounds to the measured bushel. This corn, like all two or three-eared sorts, will do best on good land, and is especially adapted for bottom land. For this class of soil this is one of the largest-yielding of white corns. Extensive variety tests in Virginia the past season showed this and the Cocke's Prolific to be the largest-yielding of all the corns planted. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.**

The Eureka Corn bought of you last spring has not been harvested, but promises the best crop produced on my farm, many stalks having from two to three good ears. I shall continue to grow it until something shall be found should that time ever come.—J. LEE TAYLOR, Henry Co., Ca., September 4, 1910.

The Eureka Prolific Corn I ordered from you made 142 bushels to the acre, which won the prize of \$125.00 given by the State of Alabama.—Geo. A. Lehnert, Colbert Co., Ala., February 19, 1910.

Blount's Prolific

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.**

Blount's Prolific, a corn I had in previous years, pleased me immensely. For an early corn I know of none its equal.—GEO. PURVIS, Spottsylvania Co., Va., Nov. 23, 1910.

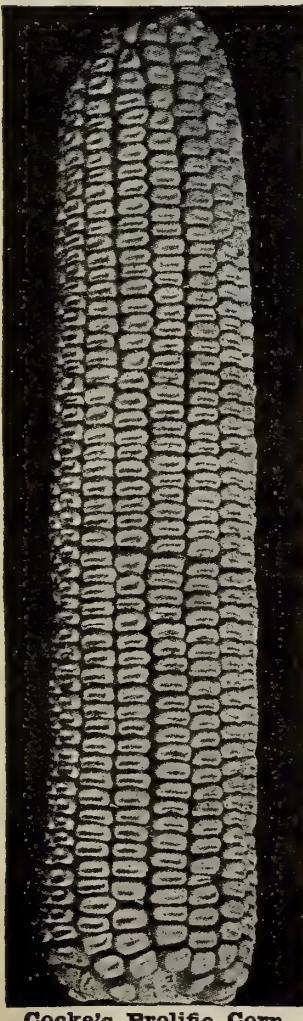
Your Blount's Prolific Corn yielded 25 per cent. more corn for me on upland than our corn. I can recommend it to anybody. Your Southern Snowflake is the best corn, early corn, that I ever saw.—J. J. D. COWAN, Oconee Co., S. C., October 8, 1910.

Cocke's Prolific Corn

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock of this corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.**

I bought one bushel of Cocke's Prolific Corn last spring for seed and I am very well pleased with the corn. It has an abundance of ears and quite an amount of stalks which I think makes it a very fine corn for silage. I will get more ears of corn from my field of Cocke's Prolific corn than any other I have planted on the same field before. When any one asks me where they can get good seed, I will refer them to you.—A. W. ELTON, James City, Co., Va., October 8, 1910.

I have just harvested 73 1-3 bushels of corn from one acre planted with Cocke's Prolific Corn obtained from you last spring. The fodder and 23 bushels of corn will pay all expenses for this acre, which leaves me a clean profit of 50 bushels of corn to the acre.—E. E. RITTER, Orangeburg Co., S. C., October 1, 1910.



Cocke's Prolific Corn

Holt's Strawberry Corn

This corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. It is a white corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appear in it, hence its name. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter and in this respect it is much superior to corns of a flinty nature. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.**

I consider Holt's Strawberry Corn the best stock corn I ever had any experience with.—E. H. PARRISH, Durham Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

The Holt's Strawberry Corn bought of you last year was planted May 6th and gathered October 25th. I got a good yield. I got 25 bushels of nice ears of corn. All who sell this corn say it beats anything in the corn line they ever saw.—W. G. McGRAW, Clay, W. Va., November 29, 1909.

Shenandoah White Dent

A selection of deep-grained white dent corn, made by one of our customers in the Shenandoah Valley. It has proved in our tests to be one of the earliest maturing and largest yielding of white corns, maturing ten to fifteen days ahead of other similar varieties, and at the same time making a large and most satisfactory yield. It makes a growth under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height, and is a very uniform growing, highly bred, large yielding white corn. We recommend it with confidence to our customers, believing it will give most satisfactory crop results. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.**

SELECTED SEED CORN ON EARS

Shipped in bushel crates

We can supply the following varieties of corn, selected ears, shipped in crates. Some of our customers prefer to purchase corn on the ear, and we have had this corn put up specially in order to meet this demand:

Improved White Snowflake, Eureka, Blunts Prolific White Dent, Shenandoah White Dent, Improved Leaming.

Price, \$2.00 per bushel of 70 lbs., packed in bushel crates ready for shipping.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET (*Pencillaria*)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. Drilling is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. lb.**

"Pearl Millet Beats Anything I Have Ever Planted for Green Forage."

I have planted almost every kind of green forage crops, but Pearl Millet beats anything that I have ever planted. I keep some fine stock—horses, Jersey cows, hogs and chickens. I feed them all on millet all the summer. As I have but little pasture land, I have to depend on millet as the cheapest and best feed that I can plant.—DR. F. C. JAMES, Pitt County, N. C.

The Italian Rye Grass and Pearl Millet are both a success in our section; the Rye Grass for the winter, sowed as you stated, and the Millet for the summer. It is very profitable, and did extremely well, and much benefit to the ground.—J. L. WILLIAMSON, Columbus Co., N. C.

Seed Corn—Yellow Varieties

Westwood Royal

A very desirable and early variety of yellow corn of the Golden Dent type, maturing fifteen days earlier than ordinary varieties of yellow corns. The stock we offer is grown on our own farm, "Williamson," in Amelia county, where we are breeding this variety of corn. The stalk is of average height, the ear large, and the yield of fodder all that could be desired in a corn of this character. Tests made in different localities show that this corn is as well suited for the Valley, Piedmont and more northerly sections as for southern districts. The yield made in our test patch in Fauquier County signified a yield of 82 bushels per acre. Price, 75 cts. per peck; \$2.50 per bus.

I have tried western seed corn several times, but it was never satisfactory, and as you have been growing your corn in Virginia, I suppose it should do well here.—C. M. GRACE, Colleton Co., S. C., Feb. 1, 1909.

Improved Leaming

One of the largest growers of this variety says that we ought to change the name of this corn, and that it ought to be called "All Corn." It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large-sized ears with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. It matures early, and is well suited to all corn soils, and readily adapts itself to adverse weather conditions. It is really one of the most reliable cropping corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular as a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other corn they have ever grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.

I was highly pleased with the seed corn you sent me last spring. I made the finest corn in my neighborhood. I think I averaged forty bushels on all I planted of it.—J. D. JOHNSON, Robeson Co., N. C. March 23, 1908.

Virginia Yellow Dent

A standard variety of yellow corn; quick-maturing and large-yielding. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40.

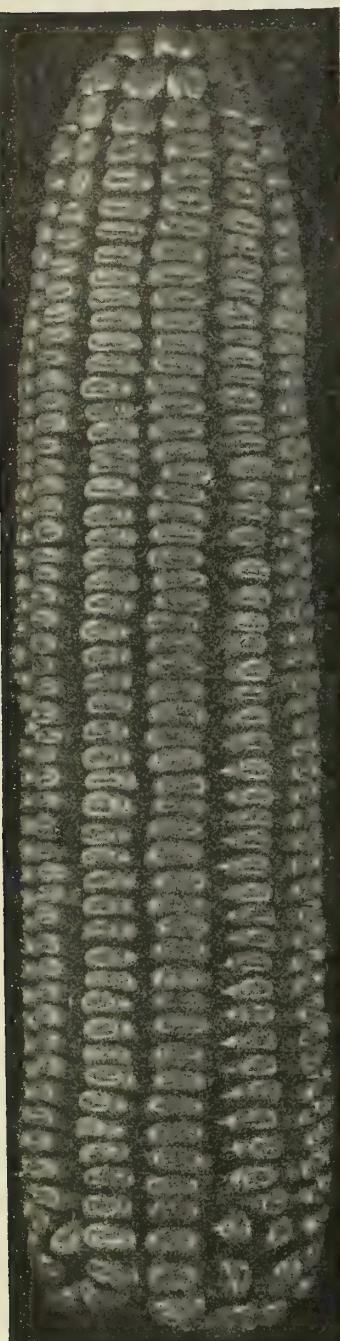
Improved Golden Dent

We sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.

I like your Improved Golden Dent Corn better than any corn I have ever planted; it being the heaviest and the best filled I ever raised. I shall plant my whole crop of it next year.—W. Y. BRYANT, Caswell Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1909.

I have not cribbed very much of the Golden Corn yet, but what I have is very fine corn. It is splendid corn for feeding purposes and it has yielded a very nice crop for the first season here. I think it will do still better next year.—JNO. A. CARNAHAN, Pulaski Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1909.

I have tried several varieties of corn, but like Improved Golden Dent the best of any, and never expect to plant much of any other. It keeps sound when others rot, and makes a good yield.—JNO. S. TILLMAN, Randolph Co., N. C., October 19, 1907.



Improved Golden Dent

"Wood's Famous Southern Ensilage Corns"

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For northern planting, climatic change makes Southern Corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25. Special price on large lots.

The Virginia Ensilage Corn that I bought of you last year is the best that I ever saw.—W. G. HARRELL, SR., Decatur Co., Ga., February 22, 1910.

My experience with Virginia Ensilage Corn has been very gratifying, even this year of extreme drought, it yielded about double what my other corn made.—J. S. HOLDERMAN, Frederick Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1909.

My Virginia Ensilage Corn I got from you last did so fine. I had the finest ensilage corn that was ever known to grow in my neighborhood. I had loads of corn stalks that grew to be nearly 18 feet high, and good large ears on them. My field was just close to a public road, and people were wild over it. Said they never saw such corn.—SAM'L H. PARKE, Homestead Dairy, Chester Co., Pa., April 24, 1907.

I have been selling and planting Ensilage Corn for years, and Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn was the finest seed I ever had. All my customers were well pleased with it. On trial, I found 100 per cent. of it grew.—GEO. R. LESLIE, Westmoreland Co., Pa., October 6, 1908.

We have planted Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn for a number of years, and always have most satisfactory results.—MRS. F. R. ARMSTRONG, Buncombe Co., N. C., Sept. 29, 1908.

I was very much pleased with the Virginia Ensilage Seed Corn bought of you last year.—S. W. GRAVES, Blount Co., Tenn., April 29, 1908.



Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn

A fine strain of ensilage corn, selected by ourselves, which we believe will prove to be one of the most valuable and largest-yielding ensilage corns in cultivation. It grows very tall, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet; is prolific in its nature, having from two to six ears to the stalk, makes a heavy, thick growth of fodder, and is altogether, in our opinion and the opinion of those who have tested it, the best and most productive of ensilage corns. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; 5 bushels and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN

An excellent variety; is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel \$1.75. Price of book "Broom-Corn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing Broom-corn, 50 cts., postpaid.

Peanuts

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of 50 bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent dry forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.



Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts, and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

Improved Valencia Peanuts

We have secured this new peanut direct from Spain. It impresses us as a most desirable and productive variety. It is certainly a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety, and that it is destined to supersede very largely the old Spanish peanut which has been generally grown through this section. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck (7½ lbs.), \$1.00; bushel (30 lbs.), \$3.00.**

I beg to say I have been planting Valencia Peanuts several years. In my opinion they are far superior in many respects to the Virginia or the small Spanish Peanut. As a table pea it is unsurpassed, being superior to any other nut I have used. In the eastern part of North Carolina, in which I plant, the soil is well adapted to its cultivation. It grows more upright than either of the forementioned nuts, and furnishes an excellent crop of rough forage. In quantity of nuts produced it is the same as the other.—W.M. R. COX, Henrico Co., Va., April 24, 1909.

The Valencia Peanuts I bought of you are all right. They beat any that I have ever raised. They have from 3 to 4 peas in the hull and are all solid. I could sell all that I have to my neighbors for seed. I expect to plant my entire crop of them this year.—JESSE T. BRYANT, Northampton Co., N. C., January 10, 1910.

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stocks. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses, as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two or the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. **Quart, 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel (30 pounds), \$2.50.** Special prices on large lots.

I have planted Spanish Peanuts for a number of years. They certainly lead all crops for fattening hogs. I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you.—G. W. CLARK, Jefferson Co., Ga., October 26, 1907.

My son has followed your directions in curing the Spanish Peanuts bought of you, and is well satisfied. These peanuts he planted for seed (two acres), but the yield is so great that he will have plenty to sell. Some plants have about 100 sound nuts on them.—M. C. MANSFIELD, Carteret Co., N. C., November 12, 1907.

Improved Virginia Peanuts

This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. The peanuts we offer are selected from the best and most productive crops grown in this section. Peanuts are one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that are grown in the South, and we recommend to all our customers, even if they do not plant for market, to plant at least a small patch of peanuts for home use or stock feeding. **Quart, 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel (22 pounds), \$2.00.** Special prices in quantity.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

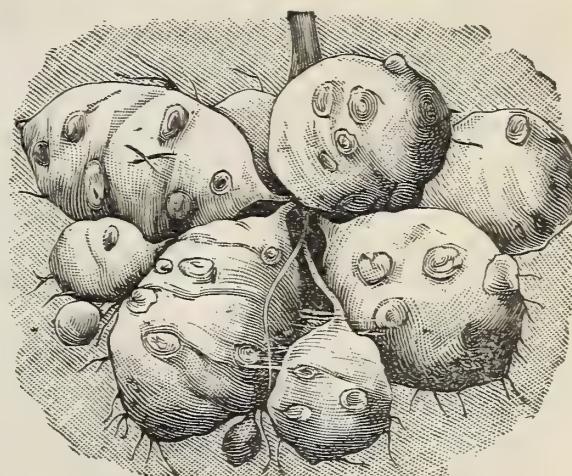
The Virginia Bunch Peanuts are rapidly growing in favor wherever they are planted. They are about a week earlier than the running peanuts, and will, in wet weather, mature better than the running kind. They also make larger nuts, bringing from one to one and a half cents per pound more on the market than the running kinds, and are much easier to cultivate and harvest. They are fully equal to, and some growers claim, make larger yields than the running peanuts. Their many advantages in other respects make them decidedly preferable for planting as a profitable crop. The bunch peanuts are usually planted flat, but in cultivating, the earth is thrown to them, making more of a ridge culture than is usually customary with the running variety. **Price, per quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel of 22 lbs. \$2.50.**

Nearly all the farmers in North Carolina have adopted the Virginia Bunch Peanut, and Virginia farmers are using them to a great extent. They are easy to cultivate, and a sure crop on fair soil. They are the most prolific of any peanuts known to the Virginia and North Carolina farmers, and for merchantable stock they will bring top prices.—POPE PEANUT CO., Nansemond Co., Va., April 8, 1910.

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield ordinarily twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allows to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.



Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

Price, peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 bushel.

The Jerusalem Artichokes are very prolific and one of the best hog feed that I know of in all of the root crops that I have ever grown for hogs.—WALTER R. GIBBS, Hyde Co., N. C., October 19, 1909.

The Artichokes I purchased from you last spring made a fine yield, and I think they are one of the best hog feeds we can get.—W. CHESTER HOOKS, Marion Co., S. C.

FIELD, or COW-PEAS

The Great Soil Improvers—Make Poor Land Rich—Make Good Land More Productive—Also Make a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even when the Crop is Cut Off.

Cow-Peas make one of the largest-yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Pea. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.



Field of Cow-Peas Grown as a Soil-Improver.

lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by applying a light dressing of nitrate of soda or of ground bone.

Where peas are sown in drills and worked, it is better to apply fertilizer at the time of working. If sown broadcast, apply the fertilizer at the time the peas are sown, and rake the fertilizer in with the peas.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.—Cow-peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow-peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow-peas than any other crop. Where Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with cow-peas for hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow-peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow-peas, such as the New Era or the Black. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of cow-peas should give a liberal seeding. The following letters give our customers' experience with sowing different crops:

In 1908 I drilled in with wheat drill, some of your Whippoorwill Cow Peas, setting drill to sow 1 bushel per acre but sowing in rows 28 inches apart, cultivating three times at the end of 25 days sowed Millet broadcast and brushed in seed lightly. I harvested 7,370 lbs. of well cured hay per acre. The Millet was just coming in bloom and was a great help in curing cow peas. It seems to draw any moisture there may have been in heavy stalks of cow peas when put in barn.—S. L. CLARK, Madison Co., Ky., July 27, 1909.

I had great success with your Kaffir Corn and Taylor Cow Peas. In fact, I have had good luck with all seeds I have bought from you.—JOHN TAYLOR, James City County, Va.

The Kaffir corn and cow peas I bought of you and planted for hay is the finest for stock I ever had.—WILLIAM F. WISE, Norfolk Co., Va.

Sorghum and Kaffir Corn with cow peas, bought of you, made immense crops.—J. A. T. HULL, Fairfax Co., Va.

Brabham —A new variety, originating in South Carolina, which promises to become one of the most valuable cow-peas in cultivation. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-crowder form of Whippoorwill. It has proved to be disease-resistant, embracing the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. In comparative tests at Monetta, S. C., the Brabham yielded 20 per cent. more hay than the Iron, and more than 25 per cent. increase in seed product. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy clay soils. We have grown this variety very largely on our Williamson Farm the past season, and it proved unquestionably the best and most vigorous growing of any of the cow-peas which we grew this year, and we believe the Brabham will come into universal use as one of the best and most satisfactory cow-peas now in cultivation. Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$3.50.

New Era —An early maturing variety, which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary cow-pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourth to one bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel about \$3.00.

I bought one bushel of New Era Peas from you last year, and found them to be all you claim them to be. I don't think I ever gathered as many dry peas from the same land before. We picked them green and ate them, gathered as many as I needed for seed, and then fattened turkeys and chickens for market, about 22 turkeys and about as many chickens. I always find your seed satisfactory. Shall continue to plant them.—A. A. MCMILLAN, Pender Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

I have been using the New Era Peas for three seasons and like them better than any pea I have ever tried. Last year they were very full of pods; this year not so many. Did not get them sown until the last day of June, but got them cut and saved all right.—H. N. CROOKS, Wood Co., W. Va., October 26, 1909.

The New Era Cow Peas bought of you this year were all O. K., and all that you claimed.—J. S. BROWN, Gloucester Co., Va., October 13, 1909.

Iron —A variety of cow-peas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is specially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on pea-sick land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early, very prolific bearer of peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently it does not require as many to seed an acre as other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$3.00.

The Iron Cow Peas and Soja Beans ordered from you last spring were put to test for their disease-resisting powers and proved entirely satisfactory. I planted small areas of land badly infested with the "Blight" and root "Knot." They proved resistant to both, the peas bearing a second crop on some vines. Have saved some fine hay from both beans and peas about four tons per acre. The Soja Beans I find are easier cured in a humid climate.—J. W. CHAPPEL, Houston Co., Va., October 30, 1909.

Black Unknown—A variety similar in growth to the regular Unknown, but black-seeded and a little earlier in maturity. As is well known, the unknown or Wonderful Pea makes the largest growth of vine of any of the peas, but is rather late in its growth and maturity. The Black Unknown, being earlier in this respect, and retaining the vigorous growth of the regular Unknown, is thus given a decided advantage. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bu. \$3.00;**

Wonderful, or Unknown—This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow-peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. It will also hold its leaves and foliage better than other kinds, which gives it a decided advantage when it is sown for hay or forage. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. In small quantities: **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$2.75.**

The Wonderful Peas bought of you have given wonderful results. They will make a crop on ground that will not much more than sprout other kinds. We do not put them on good ground if we want to cut for hay, as we cannot handle them without a horse fork, the runners will grow twelve feet and over.—**A. F. HALE, Nottoway Co., Va., October 23, 1909.**

Black—This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, early to mature, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$2.75.**

I believe the Black Cow Pea to be the best for this locality. Black Peas will grow more feed per acre than any kind I have ever sown, but do not bear as many peas as New Era. I believe the Blacks to be better for the land when sown for fertilizer than any other kind. New Eras do well here, but do not make as much vine, consequently not so much per acre, but bear full of peas. If sowing for seed, I would prefer the New Era to any other variety.—**W. P. WOOFTER, Wood Co., W. Va., October 8, 1908.**

Taylor—This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth of vine and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable and promising variety. Has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$3.00.**

I have planted the Taylor Cow Peas for the past two years and have found them to be the most prolific as well as the best Cow Pea I have ever planted. They are also a splendid table pea. For my garden I plant WOOD'S seeds exclusively as I get better results than from any that I have ever tried.—**J. S. HOLLEMAN, Georgetown Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.**

Red Ripper—Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$3.00.**

Clay—A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a vigorous growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.75.**

I sold some of my Clay Peas to neighbors, all of whom unite with me in saying they are the best planted in this section. They make a fine yield in peas and hay, and were thoroughly satisfactory. In fact, I find all your seeds par excellence.—**MRS. D. N. SHARPE, Henderson Co., N. C., October 21, 1908.**

Whippoorwill—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. Some of our customers claim that this variety is also superior in land-improving qualities to other kinds. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$2.75.**

For curing or running hogs or lambs on, I have found the Whippoorwill, the New Era or Iron Cow Peas good. Have always found your seed good. You certainly understand this as it has been a long time since you received my first order and I believe you have received an order from me every year since, if they were small sometimes and not very large at any time.—**JAS. P. STUMP, Hampshire Co., W. Va., October 26, 1909.**

Mixed Cow-Peas—The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. **Peck, 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.50.**

I find Mixed Cow Peas for pasture or plowing under, good.—**JAS. P. STUMP, Hampshire Co., W. Va., October 26, 1909.**

The mixed peas we bought of you were the best equally mixed we ever had. Blacks, Whippoorwills, Clay, etc. They are fine and it seems all came up. We have sown peas on our 65 acres of corn.—**J. C. GOODLOE & SON, Orange Co., Va., July 9, 1909.**

Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans—Where desired we can furnish Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an advantage to sow soja beans with cow-peas. The soja beans are upright in growth and help to hold up the cow-pea vines. They are admirably adapted for cutting for hay, the cow-peas adding considerably to their nutritive value. The advantage of sowing cow-peas in mixture has long been recognized by our Southern growers, and the added advantage of sowing soja beans with them will make their use more popular than ever. **Price, per peck, 70 cts.; bushel, about \$2.50.**

The Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans bought of you, proved to be very satisfactory indeed. I find them to be an excellent crop for hay.—**G. T. PITTMARD, Mecklenburg Co., Va., October 26, 1909.**

The Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans I bought of you came up the quickest of any I ever sowed and are looking fine.—**W. T. BULLOCK, Charlotte Co., Va., August 2, 1909.**

The cow peas we bought of you last year were the best I ever saw, and gave the best satisfaction. They were peas, not trash. I also got some white carrot seed and did not have time to sow until this spring. They came up looking handsome.—**WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Cumberland Co., N. J., July 6, 1908.**

We have two pieces of red clay land on which cow peas are now standing over waist high, and still growing. The vines we will cut for hay. The land we consider worn and poor, and were surprised at the crop of pea vines.—**J. A. SKIPWORTH & CO., Cabarrus Co., N. C., September 1, 1908.**

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improved crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Extra Early Blackeye—These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Peas, but grow more in bush shape, and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.**

Early, or Ram's-Horn Blackeye—A valuable early strain of the Large Blackeye; not quite as early as the Extra-Early Blackeye, but larger in size of peas and growth of vines. Similar in growth of vine and makes larger yield than the Large Blackeye, and quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. **Quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.**

Wood's Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas are the most profitable I ever grew for market to sell in the green state. They are very prolific, early and attractive.—**L. W. PURDUM, Pittsylvania Co., Va., October 19, 1909.**

I sowed your Ramshorn Blackeye Peas. The vine was enormous and the peas were prolific. In fact, they are the finest yielders in the wide world.—**JAMES M. BROWN, Albemarle Co., Va., March 2, 1908.**

Large Blackeye—The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 15 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.** Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

I have the Large Blackeye Peas that I bought of you two years ago. I raise a large quantity of shelled peas for the market, and have the reputation of raising the finest peas on the market in Nashville. I have had several calls for seed which I cannot fill. I plant my peas with corn and have fine success with them.—**W. O. LIGON, Davidson Co., Tenn., January 26, 1909.**

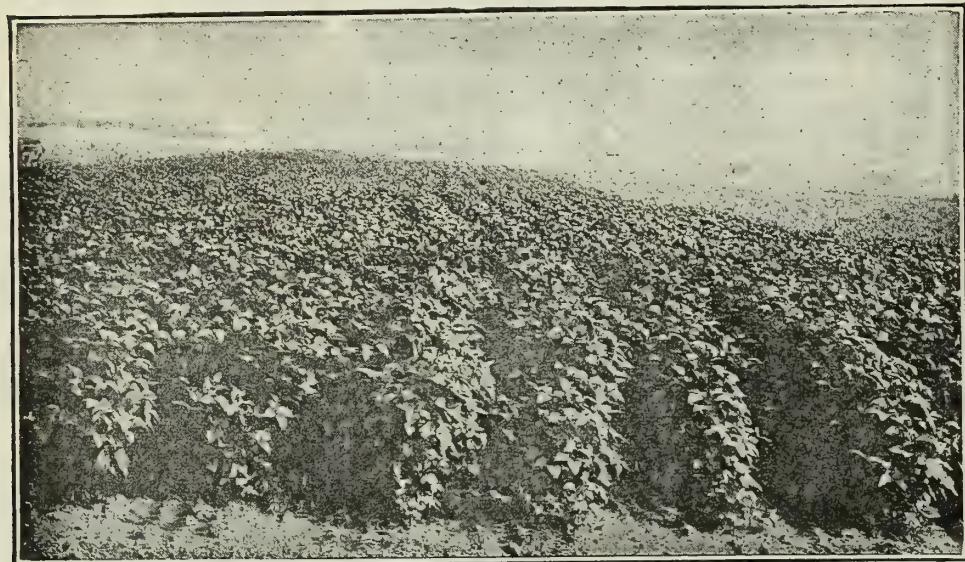
Rice—this is a most valuable and productive variety. It is one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallavant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the Gallavant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.**

Gallavant, or Lady—This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.**

Prices of all Cow Peas fluctuate. Will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS.

The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow-peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to Kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite largely used. Where Soja Beans are sown with cow-peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of cow-peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.



Field of Soja Beans Grown in Tennessee.

peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans put in this way.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJAS.—Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50. Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time this catalogue is printed.

Black Sojas

A comparatively new introduction in Sojas, which promises to become immensely popular and valuable wherever it is grown. On our Williamson Farm last year it made not only a better growth than the Mammoth Yellow, but a more prolific yield of beans. It is also earlier to mature than the Mammoth Yellow, and this gives it a decided advantage over that variety. We believe that this variety is destined to very largely supersede the Mammoth Yellow for general crop throughout the South. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bus. \$3.25.

Brown Sojas

A desirable Mammoth Yellow; makes a larger growth of forage and a fine yield of beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

Hollybrook Early Sojas

Makes a quicker growth and mature their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It also makes fully as large a yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and through the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than our own. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or a hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow-peas. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

The Hollybrook Early Soja Beans I got of you four years ago have made fine crops every year since.—THOMAS TOBIN, Harford Co., Md., November 21, 1908.

The Hollybrook Soja Beans I got from you this spring I sowed side by side with Mammoth Yellow, at the same time, and they are now nearly as large again as the Mammoth Yellow.—W. F. FRANCISCO, Hawkins County, Tenn., June 25, 1909.

The seed we purchased of you last year were the best we used, and did fine. The Hollybrook Soja Beans I got of you last year did fine. We will plant the seed and will need more of this kind.—JOHN EARHART, Butler Co., Ohio, February 1, 1909.

Early Dwarf Green Soja Beans

An early maturing variety of the Soja Beans, which makes a very large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make quite as large a growth as the Mammoth Yellow or the Hollybrook Sojas. It is, however, much better adapted for planting in northern sections or sections where the Hollybrook and Mammoth Yellow do not have time to mature. On account of the large yield of shelled beans which it makes, it is also particularly valuable for planting even in our Southern sections, where it is desired to raise a crop of beans either for seed or for feeding to hogs and cattle. Price of the Early Green Soja: Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better. Another great point of value in the Soja Beans is that they resist the drought, and hot weather to a remarkable extent. For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improver crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow by themselves, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the

Ito San Soja Beans

This has been one of the most popular varieties for Northern and Western growing. It is two weeks earlier to mature than the Hollybrook Sojas, but does not make as large or leafy a growth. It is very productive, however, in yield of beans, and for early crop or for late planting, or for growing in districts where the seasons are shorter than in this section, the Ito San is of considerable value. It is similar in size, shape and color of beans to our Hollybrook Sojas. Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY ABOUT SOJA BEANS.

I have sown your Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans for years and think it is one of the most valuable crops that can be raised for forage, far outranking peas in quality of hay and ease of handling.—DAVID CHAPMAN, Nottoway Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans I ordered of you last spring I had sown in an orchard on a mountain in Rutherford County. They are fine and full of beans. I have been planting the Soja Beans for several years and I think the Mammoth Yellow best for our section and equal to cow peas as a soil-improver.—J. D. CALTON, Wake Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1909.

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans grow well for me. I have been growing them for four years as a hay crop, and never have seen anything that would excel them. They make more feed to the acre than anything that I can sow.—W. J. KOONTZ, Davie Co., N. C.

My opinion of the Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans is that they are a very profitable crop for farmers to grow. Like other leguminous plants, they improve the soil by adding humus and nitrogen thereto. They make a very fine hay if mown before the leaves shed; also they are fine to fatten hogs, turning the hogs in one them just as the leaves begin to turn yellow. They are a very hardy plant; they can stand as much drouth or either wet as any plant I ever saw.—R. EMMETT ROGES, Nansemond Co.



Hollybrook Soja Beans

Sorghums, Kaffir Corn and Millets.

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum. For forage purposes, sow thickly at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

Sugar Drip is the kind to sow for making sorghum syrup.

Early Amber and **Orange** for forage purposes only.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

This new variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and with a variety like this new Sugar Drip, we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use but also for sale in our local markets. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making as large or larger growth than other varieties.

Price of Sugar Drip Sorghum: Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum made much larger stalks, therefore more syrup and better syrup than any variety I ever planted. I intend to plant more another year.—RICHARD T. JONES, LeFlore Co., Miss., October 6, 1910.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum Seed I purchased of you last spring were planted in due time, cultivated well and made large returns for my labor. It was beautiful to behold and received many compliments. The flavor was fine and the yield abundant.—C. B. GRAHAM, Henry Co., Tenn., October 6, 1910.

I am well pleased with the Sugar Drip Sorghum. Planted about three quarts of the seed and about an acre of ground. Did not get a very good stand, made 85 gallons of fine sorghum. Sold the rest of the seed to my neighbors. They have not made theirs up yet.—J. T. STAFFORD, Cabarrus Co., N. C., October 5, 1910.

The syrup made from the Sugar Drip Sorghum Seed obtained from you, is of most excellent quality. I would recommend Sugar Drip to every one who plants sorghum for syrup.—J. E. BROWNLEE, Abbeville Co., S. C.

Early Amber Sorghum

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, about \$1.50.

Early Orange Sorghum

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50. Bushel price fluctuates.

Kaffir Corn

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow-peas per acre. Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground, and this causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from ¾ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bus. \$1.25.

RED KAFFIR CORN.—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little hardier than the White. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40.



Sugar Drip Sorghum

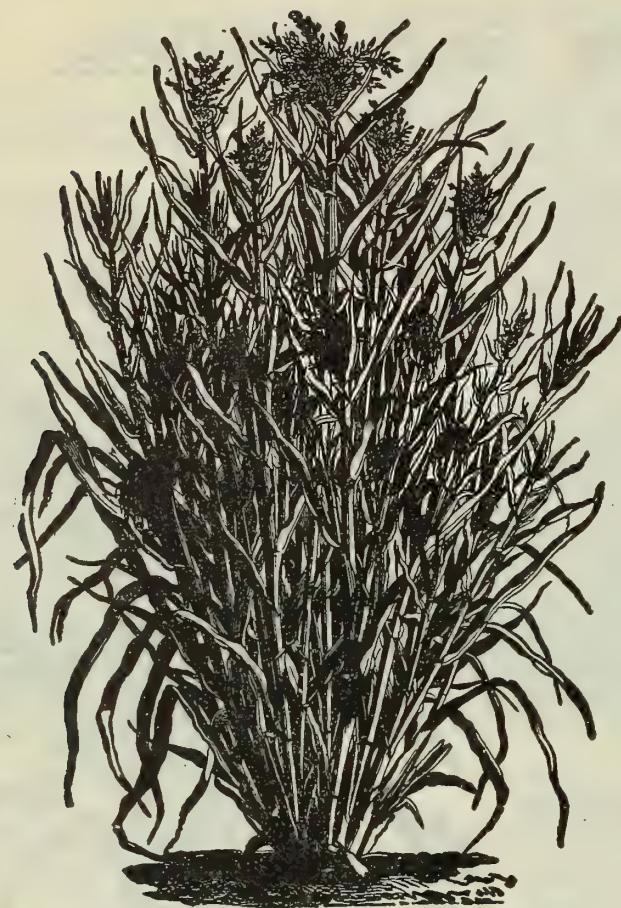
Hungarian Millet

This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soils, it makes a very superior hay, and considered equal in nutritive qualities to Timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large-yielding crop as the German millet. Hungarian millet can be sown any time from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price of our Trade Mark Brand Hungarian Millet, about \$1.40 per bushel of 50 lbs.

GERMAN MILLET (Choice Southern Grown.)

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalk gets hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown German millet makes much better growth than western-grown seed. Price of our Trade Mark Southern-Grown Millet, about \$1.60 per bushel of 50 pounds.

Those German and Pearl Millet seeds are extra fine. I must congratulate you for the quality and promptness of the order.—Jos. M. BISHOP, Greenville Co., S. C., May 16, 1910.



TEOSINTE

**A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding.
Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.**

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. **Ounce 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.** Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

The Teosinte gotten from you is doing finely. Am cutting the first time about 50 tons (green); am feeding twice daily to 15 head of cattle, and it is growing behind me faster than I can cut or use it, just one acre.—E. O. BEANSFORD, Marion Co., S. C., July 31, 1910.

Your Teosinte is very valuable for green forage. After it gets two or three feet high it can be cut continually through the summer. After once being cut it grows and branches very rapidly.—L. J. COPELAND, Perquimans Co., N. C., October 30, 1909.

Teosinte is fine for cows and horses. I made quite a quantity for forage.—W. A. WHITE, Pitt Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1909.

YELLOW MILO MAZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like the sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums. **Lb. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.**

Beggar Weed, or Florida Clover

(*Desmodium Molle*)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.

On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet high, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or cutting. **Pound, 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.**

I planted Beggar Weed in land that will not make more than five bushels of corn to the acre, and cut it twice for hay. I planted some of the seed in good, black soil, and let it go to seed. It matured seven feet high. I am well pleased with Beggar Weed.—J. W. BLOUNT, Columbus Co., N. C.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventative of malaria.

Per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.

BUCKWHEAT

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for crops to follow.

JAPANESE. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but, owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown quite so thickly. **Pkt. 40 cts.; bushel about \$1.00.**

I am very well pleased with the Japanese Buckwheat. Indeed, it is the finest I have ever seen. It is very productive, and affords an excellent pasture for bees.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. **About \$1.10 per bu.** Current prices quoted on application.



COTTON SEED, New and Improved Varieties.

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks, and saved specially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

Sugar Loaf Cotton

Our stock is obtained direct from the originator, who has been giving his undivided attention to improving this cotton for the past ten years, and states that it is to-day the most perfect bred cotton in existence. Sugar Loaf Cotton is early to mature, very prolific, and makes a large yield of fine quality lint.

This variety has been tested by a number of experiment stations, with very satisfactory results. Bulletin No. 148 of the South Carolina Experiment Station says: "This is the earliest maturing variety we have tested," and stood second in point of yield. This is strong recommendation considering its combined earliness, quick growth, large yield and fine quality.

This Mississippi Experimental Station states that this variety is least subject to the disease known as the pink boll rot, and their test on cottons in 1909, shows that the Sugar Loaf and the Simpkins Improved ranked the two earliest varieties. Price, pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 50; bushel, \$1.50.

Simpkin's Prolific Cotton

The best and most productive early cotton grown; ninety days from planting to boll. It has produced as much as three bales per acre, averaging 40 per cent. lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties tried.

Prof. R. E. L. Yates, of the A. & M. College, at Raleigh, N. C., states that the yield at the gin, both as to quality and quantity, is all that could be desired: "from 38 to 40 lbs. of lint per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. It is needless for me to say that for the past two years I have planted no other kind, and the A. & M. College with which I am connected has planted no other variety for the past two years."

This cotton has also taken first premiums at the North Carolina State Fair for several years. The first premium has been taken on "best stalks," "best seed cotton," "best seed," "best lint," and "best acre." Mr. Joseph E. Pogue, Secretary of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, states he considers it "the best and most productive cotton known to us, and recommend it to all cotton farmers desiring the best."

The advantage of planting an early maturing cotton like the Simpkins is well understood by all cotton growers, particularly where danger of boll weevil exists.

Price, per bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

I bought your Simpkins Prolific Cotton Seed last spring. It has proven the earliest and most productive of any cotton I have ever planted.—FRANK GARRISON, Pickens Co., S. C., September 5, 1910.

Have just sold my first bale from a small crop of Simpkins Prolific Cotton which yielded 38 1-8 per cent. lint. Though planted late about May 10th and then as second crop, between early corn and Irish potatoes, it bids fair to make about one bale per acre. Purchased seed from you.—W. B. MEEKS, Cumberland Co., N. C., September 1, 1910.

The Simpkins Prolific Cotton Seed I bought of you did fine. It will make two bales to the acre. It is two weeks earlier than the Hawkins Extra Prolific and will make more to the acre.—W. A. McDONALD, Robeson Co., N. C., September 1, 1910.

Toole Cotton

The Toole Cotton has given the very best and most satisfactory results as an early, large-yielding cotton wherever it has been grown, and we have received some very enthusiastic reports from our customers in regard to it. It is early to mature, easily picked, large-limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. It was placed "Number One" in a test of twenty-four varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station. It will yield, under favorable conditions, two bales to the acre, and from 40 to 45 per cent. of lint. **Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.**

The Toole Cotton Seed is yielding nicely. I think I have never planted anything to equal it. I shall continue to plant it.—L. CARPENTER, Screven Co., Ga., October 1, 1910.

I bought 25 bushels of Toole Cotton Seed from T. W. Wood & Sons and found the seed to be very good. I notice the staple is very fine and the cotton fruited well and gave me a good yield to the acre. I am well pleased with the seed.—A. A. WILLIS, Colleton Co., S. C., October 1, 1910.

Mr. Steiner Branch, a large planter of Georgia, says:

"Toole Cotton will yield more cotton to the acre and will turn out a greater percentage of lint and will withstand quite a great deal of rain and storm without falling. The King Cotton is probably about a week earlier than the Toole, but the King Cotton has almost been entirely supplanted by the Toole Cotton."

Morgan's Climax Cotton

Our seed of this popular variety is obtained direct from the originator, who gives description as follows:

"Morgan's Climax Cotton is a large early variety, about two weeks earlier than Russell's Big Boll, and has bolls nearly as large around and about one-third longer than that variety. It usually has five locks to each boll. It is very easily picked, and is a storm-proof cotton, very long combs to the hull, closes easily in case of rain or dampness, and never scatters on the ground. All the best farmers in this section are planting this seed now to the exclusion of all others, stating that it will yield one-fourth to one-third more than any other variety grown here."

The seed which we offer is saved and selected with great care by the originator. From comparative tests which have been made of this variety, we believe it is destined to prove one of the best and most prolific early maturing varieties of cotton in cultivation. **Per bushel, \$1.40; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.30 per bu.**

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton

Since its introduction this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the cotton states, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common cotton has been killed by frost, and produces a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fiber, enables farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharpshooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the bur, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russel's Big Boll Prolific. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.**

Hawkin's Extra Early Prolific

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia cotton growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, with long tap-root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins' cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large, and the boll long and full, the fiber of the cotton almost equal in length to the Sea Island cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30.**

I always get better results from your seeds than any others. The last lot I purchased of you were excellent. My Hawkin's Prolific Cotton I purchased of you is doing fine.—R. B. FLYTHE, Northampton Co., N. C., June 29, 1908.

Sea Island Cotton

Finest long staple cotton grown. Is the kind most universally grown all through the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Our stock is grown for us by one of the largest Georgia growers, who writes that he sold a large part of his product at 34 cents per pound the past season, staple averaging 1½ to 2 inches long. **Price, pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; \$2.00 per bushel.**

Standard Fertilizers.

THE MATERIALS FROM WHICH OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS ARE MADE ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.75; ton \$27.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitution for stable manure or can be used in connection with it. This also makes an excellent tobacco fertilizer.

I have used nearly every brand of fertilizer that is manufactured, from New York to Charleston, S. C., and I think your Standard Vegetable Fertilizer the best I have ever used for the money.—T. W. SOUTHWORTH, Hanover Co., Virginia.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; ton \$25.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with soil.

Standard High Grade Trucker

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. **Per bag of 200 lbs. \$4.00; per ton \$39.00.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives most excellent results on general farm crops. A great many good farmers and truckers think it cheaper to buy fertilizers of high analysis even though they use less to the acre, than to buy fertilizers of low analysis, and use larger quantities to the acre, as the saving in freight and handling is quite an item. We recommend this brand with the fullest confidence for profitable results.

Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.00; ton \$20.00.**

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

I think your Standard Corn Fertilizer the best made. It gives a good yield of corn and fodder, and keeps the crop green in the dry weather. It is also fine for cabbage, beets and beans. Wood's seed are always true to name. Your seed, garden and field, are the best I can purchase.—R. C. CURTIS, Warwick Co., Va., November 17, 1909.

The Standard Corn Fertilizer which I bought from you last spring has greatly improved my land, and yielded a large crop. I can say that it is the best fertilizer that I have ever tried.—JNO. F. GONELIA, Moore Co., N. C., October 26, 1909.

Standard Crop Grower

Analysis: Ammonia 1½ to 2 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.10; ton \$21.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

Standard Grain and Grass

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphate acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.25; ton \$22.00.**

This brand is especially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard High Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis: Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.40; ton \$13.50.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid, and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

Standard Bone and Potash Mixture

Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.50; ton \$14.00.**

This fertilizer is particularly recommended for grain and grass crops, and if it is used on lands upon which a pea crop or crimson clover fallow has been grown, the results in the yield of grass and grain will be very marked. This fertilizer is also particularly recommended and specially adapted for beets, mangel-wurzels, carrots, potatoes and all root crops, potash and acid phosphate being the principal requirements of these crops. Apply at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. It is better to apply it just before seeding the grain, and harrow in all together.

Nitrate of Soda

This is the most available form in which nitrogen can possibly be applied, and it is especially recommended for all kinds of vegetables and for strawberries, and also for grass and grain crops. For vegetables and strawberry plants, apply at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre, drilled close to the plants and slightly covered with soil. For grain and grass crops, apply broadcast at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds to the acre, and cover slightly with the harrow. It is used principally in the spring, just at the beginning of the active growing season. **Price, per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 c. per lb.; 100 lbs. 3¼ c. per lb.; per 200-lb. bag, \$6.00; ton \$55.00.**

Kainit

Guaranteed analysis, 12 per cent. potash. 200-lb. Bag \$1.35; ton \$12.50.

Sulphate Potash

Price per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.50; 200-lb. bag \$6.00; per ton, \$55.00.

Muriate Potash

Price per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.25; 200-lb. bag \$5.50; per ton, \$50.00.

Agricultural Lime

We can supply lime at prices named as follows:

SHELL LIME.—Per bag 75 cts.; per ton \$6.25; in 2-ton lots and over \$6.00 per ton. Special prices on car-load lots.

We can also offer Lime (run of the kiln) in bulk, car-load lots (15 tons) f.o.b. kilns, at \$4.00 per ton.

We will quote freight rates, or delivered at your station, on request.

Wood's Lawn Enricher

For full description, best time and methods of application, see Lawn Grass page. **Price, 5-lb. pkge. 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkge. 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.**

MAPES' MANURES

THE MAPES COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from the fertilizers usually manufactured, in that the Mapes Company does not use acid phosphate as a basis for its fertilizers, but makes them purely from animal bone and other high-grade materials. The Mapes Manures, too, are the results of years of experience and careful experiments, by thoroughly competent men, with the different crops for which they are recommended. Our most successful customers have used these high-grade manures in the largest quantities, year after year, and recommend them in the strongest terms for high quality, profitable crops and permanent improvement of the soil.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure or Complete Manure for Light Soils SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent., soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. Bag of 100 lbs. \$2.25; Bag of 200 lbs. \$4.25; ton \$42.00.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides.)

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and sweet potatoes, and also gives excellent results on asparagus, beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on strawberries, raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 pounds broadcast; for sweet potatoes, 200 to 300 pounds per acre in drill. Bag of 100 lbs. \$2.00; bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$36.00.

Mapes' Complete Manure "A" Brand AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ per cent.

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation. Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$36.00.

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have had put up the **Mapes' Vegetable Manure** and the **Mapes' Potato Manure**, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices in these 100-lb. bags, as follows:

MAPES' VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.25.

MAPES' ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.00.

MAPES SPECIALS.—The above are the principal brands of Mapes' Manures used in this section. If any of our customers desire to purchase any other brands of Mapes' Specials, we shall be pleased to quote prices or supply them, if ordered.

Full descriptive Pamphlet of the **MAPES' MANURES** mailed on request.

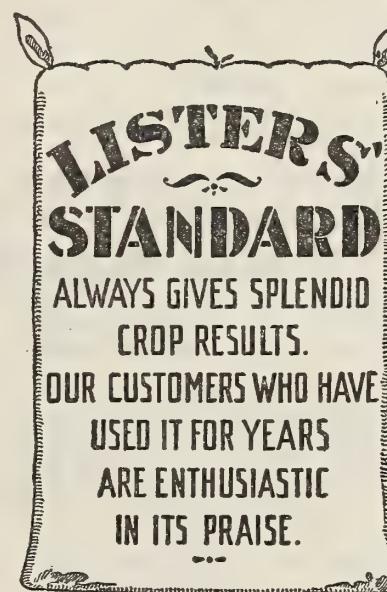
Wood's Pure Animal Bone

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; bone phosphate, 50 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 to 28 per cent. Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.50; ton, \$34.00. Special prices on large lots.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate



The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Lister's Standard is made purely from an **Animal Bone Basis**, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of stable manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes, peas, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 25 per cent. Bag of 167 lbs., \$2.50; ton of 12 bags, \$28.00.

I consider Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and whenever used it gave most satisfactory results.—J. Y. EATON, Vance County, N. C.

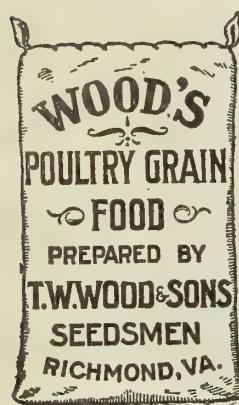
After using Lister's Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Lister's Standard, and the corn is excellent.—A. McELROY, Henrico County, Va.

Land Plaster

The principal use of land plaster is as a top-dressing for grass and clover crops in the spring and for this purpose its use is decidedly beneficial, considerable increases in crops being reported from its use. It should be broadcasted during February or March, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre. Land plaster is also very useful to conserve the fertilizing qualities of stable manure, as it fixes and holds the ammonia, rendering it more available for use by the growing crops. It can be used to advantage in stables, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles, etc., to prevent the escape of ammonia and at the same time stop odors. It adds very much to the cleanly appearance of stables where used, and will increase the value of natural manures of the farm to a considerable extent. Land plaster is also used quite largely as an insecticide, particularly in connection with Paris green on potatoes. It is a cleanser and purifier of the land, tending to prevent disease and fungus growths. The low price at which land plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to be generally used by farmers and gardeners. Price, per bag of 200 lbs. 75 cts.; per ton, \$7.00.

Poultry Foods and Supplies.

Special Descriptive Poultry Supply Catalogue Mailed on Request.



Wood's Poultry Grain Food

This mixture contains every thing which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, Kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 60 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.90.

Chick Food A complete, scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed.

HOLLYBROOK.—Price, 50 lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; 500 lbs. \$2.15 per 100.

CYPHERS.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.35.

This is used where very rapid growth is required, as in growing broilers or roasters.

Forcing Food

HOLLYBROOK.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

CYPHERS.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

Laying Food A good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash.

HOLLYBROOK.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00.

CYPHERS.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

Scratching Food A combination of grain to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get.

HOLLYBROOK.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag. \$2.10; 500-lb. lots \$2.00 per 100.

CYPHERS.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20.

Oyster Shells, Grit and Charcoal

Crushed Oyster Shells Splendid for poultry to help the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 60 cts.

Granite Poultry Grit This grit is prepared especially for poultry, and contains perfect material for grinding. Grit is the chicken's teeth, that is why poultry are constantly picking up sharp stones, sand and other gritty substances. Perfect digestion in all fowls (which is absolutely necessary for profitable poultry raising), comes from feeding Granite Poultry Grit. Granite Poultry Grit is put up in one grade only; this contains all three sizes, from the smallest chick size to the largest chicken size, thus enabling the chickens to pick out just what they want. Price, 5 lbs. 10 cts.; 15 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 65 cts.; 500-lb. lots, 60 cts. per 100. Samples mailed on request. Special prices by the ton.

Egg Producers and Condition Powders

Sterling Egg Maker A most superior article, not only increasing egg production, but putting and keeping your poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price, 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.

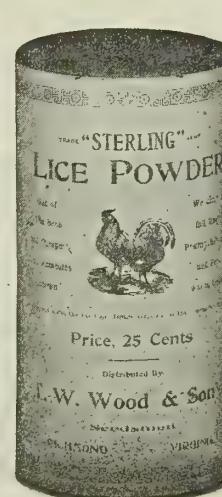
FULL-NEST EGG FOOD.—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.

CONKEY'S EGG PRODUCER AND LAYING TONIC.—A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength. 1½-lb. pkg. 25 cts., by mail 50 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 50 cts., by mail \$1.00; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.00, by express; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00.

Sterling Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep, and fleas on dogs, Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box (regular size) 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size) 50 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

CYPHERS LICE POWDER.—An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID.—An excellent lice killer, and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can 35 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00.



Darling's Beef Scraps

For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyses 65 per cent. protein. 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Granulated Bone supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yards. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.40.

Fine Bone Meal Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for your chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with corn meal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Blood Meal If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.90; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

I am delighted with your Hollybrook Chick Food, and thank you for your prompt attention to order. I am so much pleased with the poultry supplies I bought from you recently that I am sending you another order.—MRS. FANNIE ROBINSON, Sussex Co., Va., May 28, 1909.

Charcoal No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small chicks, and Grade C (coarse) for grown fowls. Put up in 2-lb. carton, 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.00.

Mica Spar Crystal Grit One of the sharpest and hardest grits known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Price, 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. 75c. Special prices by the ton.

Lice and Insect Powders

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.—One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts., by mail 44 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts., by mail 94 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box 25 cts.; if by mail 40 cts.; 32-oz. box 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 5-lb. box \$1.00; 8-lb. box \$1.50.

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer

This is a liquid lice destroyer especially prepared for killing all insect parasites of poultry. 1-qt. can 35 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00.

Conkey's Lice Powder is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00, by express.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects but perfectly harmless to the chicks. Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications), 10c.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications), 25c.

LEE'S INSECT POWDER.—A safe and effective remedy for lice and mites on poultry and pet stock. 1¼-lb. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 45 cts.

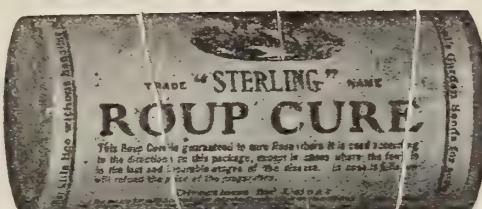
CYPHERS LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can 35 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00.

LEE'S LICE KILLER.—Put up in cans. Poultry keepers who use it find it very effective, and recommend it in the highest terms. 1-qt. size 35 cts.; ½-gal. size 60 cts.; 1-gal. size \$1.00.

Remedies for Roup and Other Diseases

Sterling Roup Cure

A reliable remedy for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply put in the fowl's drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine. Small size, 25 cts., postpaid, 30 cts., making 25 gallons of medicine; large size package, 50 cts., postpaid, 60 cts.; makes 75 gallons of medicine.



CONKEY'S ROUNP CURE.—An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small size package, 25 cts.; medium size package, 50 cts.; large size package, \$1.00, postpaid.

CYPHERS ROUNP CURE.—Small size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00, postpaid.

BUST'S HAVEN'S ROUNP PILLS.—Box of 50 pills, 25 cts.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00.

Sterling Cholera Cure the best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA CURE.—Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S GAPE CURE.—A splendid remedy for this deadly disease. Price, 50 cts.; postpaid, 65 cts.

Lee's Germozone A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. Put up in tablet form; 50 cts. per pkge., postpaid, or 12-oz. bottle by express, 50 cts.

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A certain and guaranteed remedy for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea in young chickens, and scours in fowls and pigeons. Price per box, sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts. postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—One of the best known remedies for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea. Price, 50 cts., postpaid.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.—Are safe to use and produce a vapor which kills all insect life and germs of disease. Price, complete with water pan, each 15 cts.; by mail, 25 cts.; dozen by express, \$1.00.

Conkeys Poultry Tonic A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. Price, 25 cts.; postpaid 30 cts.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN FOX REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid 55c.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid 55c.

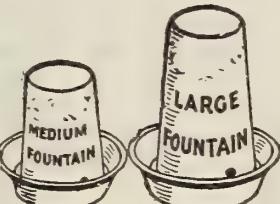
CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid 55c.

Hackett's Gape Cure An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worm and germ. Price 25 cts., by mail 35 cts.

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keep the water cold. The small size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20c.; medium size, 25c.; large size, 35c.



WALL FOUNTAIN.—1 gal. size, 50 cts.; 2-gal. size, 75 cts.

DRY FOOD HOPPERS.—For feeding beef scraps, etc. 75 cts. each.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.—Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding. 50 cts. each.

BOSTON DRY FOOD HOPPER is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically indestructable and will last a lifetime. It is also absolutely rat-proof and positive in its action. Price: Large size for dry feed, \$1.00; medium size for beef scrap, grit, etc., 90 cts.; small chicken size holds $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00.

Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stable, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.

THYMO CRESOL.—A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for poultry houses, dog kennels, etc. Price, small bottle, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.00; gal. \$1.75.

NAPCREOL.—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.

NOX-I-CIDE.—An invaluable remedy for all germ diseases, and its use prevents disease. Price, 1 pint can, 35 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, \$1.50.

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS.—Each 25 cts.

PERFECT POULTRY MARKER.—Makes a good clear cut and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER.—25 cts.

POULTRY KILLING KNIFE.—Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts.

CHAMPION LEG BANDS give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. By mail, postpaid, doz. 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.

REVOLVING EGG CABINET.—A practical device for the poultryman who saves eggs for hatching and wish to turn them without handling or breakage. Price: 150 egg size, \$3.50; 288 egg size, \$5.50; 560 egg size, \$7.25; 1,050 egg size, \$11.00.

LAMP WICKS for No. 0 incubators, 20 cts. per doz.; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, 25 cts. per doz., postpaid.

LAMP BURNERS for No. 0, 30 cts. each; 35 cts., postpaid. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 50 cts. each; 60 cts., postpaid.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS.—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Price, by mail, 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; by express, 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.

MEDICAL NEST EGGS.—A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined. Placed in corner of nest under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean... Price, by mail, 7 cts each, 78 cts. per doz.; by express, each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.

THE PRACTICAL EGG TESTER.—The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. Each \$1.50.

THE X-RAY EGG TESTER.—The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8; No. 7, on stand, \$12.

BLACKHAWK GRINDING MILL.—A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal, for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, Kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. \$3.00.

DRY BONE AND SHELL MILL is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. \$5.00.

Safety Brooder Stove This is just the stove for the home-made brooder. Safe and reliable. Price, each, \$1.75.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.—Produce a vapor which kills all insects and germs of diseases. Price, each, 15 cts.; by mail, 20 cts.; per doz. by express, \$1.00.

PHILADELPHIA CAPONIZING SET.—Complete, \$2.50, postpaid.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS.—Each, postpaid, 60 cts.

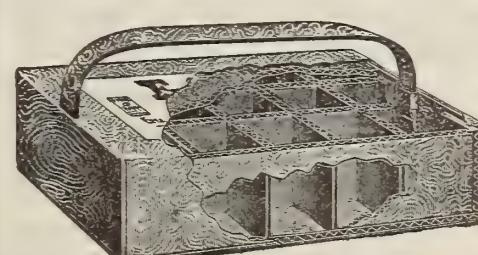
BROODER THERMOMETERS.—Each, postpaid, 45 cts.

Shipping Coops Light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop, made of light lumber, in three sizes. 1-bird size, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.; 2-bird size, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3-bird size, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

Eyrie Egg Boxes

Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, strong, light and durable, and at the same time protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than 3 pounds. 15-egg size, \$1.25 per doz. boxes; 30-egg size, \$2.00 per doz.

Farmers Handy Egg Carrier A safe and convenient crate for carrying eggs. Price, 6 doz. egg size, \$1.00; 8 doz. egg size, \$1.25; 12 doz. egg size, \$1.50.





CYPHERS STANDARD FIRE-PROOFED INSURABLE INCUBATORS

Reasons why Poultry Keepers Should Buy and Use the Latest Triumph in Standard Hatching Machines. Do Not Continue to Risk Life and Property by Operating Cheaply Built Incubators and Fire Trap Brooders.

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions, thus solving and disposing of the troublesome "moisture question."

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg chamber remaining pure at all times by its own gentle but positive action.

Third. To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth. To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg-chamber is more equable than any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials and workmanship, and, if given reasonable care, to last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and **positively automatic** in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs), and to operate with less labor and expense than any other make of incubator.

Seventh. To be in all essentials the **simplest and easiest** to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubators in the world.

Eighth. To produce **larger, stronger and healthier** chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a **larger average percentage** of the fertile eggs, in **good healthy chicks and ducklings** than does its competitor.

Tenth. That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the Cyphers Incubator Co., to do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to them within 60 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators in large quantities we are able to sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

Prices, Cyphers Standard Fireproof Incubators:

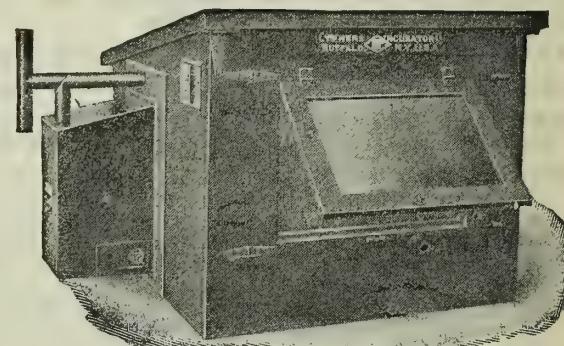
No. 0.	70 egg size	\$15.00
No. 1.	144 egg size	22.00
No. 2.	244 egg size	32.00
No. 3.	390 egg size	38.00

CYPHERS BROODERS

(Four Different Styles)

Fire-Proofed Insurable Self Regulating

Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell Cyphers
Brooders at Factory Prices: F. O. B.
Richmond, Virginia



Style A, Outdoor Brooder

Briefly, the Special Points of Merit in Cyphers Out-door Brooders may be summed up as follows:

First. They are rain-proof and storm-proof.

Second. They are fire-proofed.

Third. The fumes from the brooder lamp cannot pass into the chick chambers.

Fourth. The brooder lamp is easy of access, being above ground and easily and quickly reached. The flame may be observed without stooping over to look through the small mica window in the lamp box.

Fifth. The brooder need not be placed in a pit, nor need the ground be excavated for the brooder lamp; hence the saving of labor and trouble in caring for the brooder.

Sixth. When the temperature underneath the chick hover is at 95 degrees, we have a surrounding atmosphere of 80 to 85 degrees, while in the outer apartment the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks, therefore, may suit themselves, going to and from the heat at will, and will be found to be comfortable at all times.

Seventh. There are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of the little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning their way in and out.

Eighth. These brooders may be readily converted into a colony house or colony roosting coop.

Write for our Special Poultry Supply Catalogue. Mailed free upon request.

PRICES

Style A, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 32 inches.....	\$12.50
Style B, Outdoor (formerly Style A), Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 64 inches	16.50
Style C, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against the cold by double wall insulation; size 32 x 64 inches.....	18.50
Style D, Indoor Self-Regulating; size 32 x 32 inches.....	11.50
Adaptable Hover	8.50

Descriptive Cyphers Catalogue telling about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and how to raise Poultry for Profit, mailed on receipt of 10c. to cover postage. This gives most valuable information about raising poultry both for market and home use.

Eggs for Setting from Thoroughbred Poultry

We can supply eggs from the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best laying stocks in this country and carefully cross-mated, so as to give strong and vigorous stock and the best laying strains of the different breeds that it is possible to obtain:

Single Comb White Leghorns, Williamsons Strain

The Leghorn is pre-eminently an egg-producing fowl. The young chicks reach maturity early and commence laying at the age of six or seven months. Strong recommendation of Leghorns being that they are non-sitters. Start laying in the early fall and continue all through the spring and early summer months. **Williamsons Strain** is the best bred strain of the Leghorn fowl in the South. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Williamsons Strain

The Rhode Island Reds originated, as its name implies, in Rhode Island. They are a very valuable fowl, attractive in appearance, desirable size and shape, healthy, vigorous stock and make good, large broilers. They are very prolific layers, especially during the winter months. **Williamsons Strain** is bred from selected prize winners, on our own farm, **Williamsons**, in Amelia County, Va. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Silver-Laced Wyandotte

They are proving to be the best of general-purpose fowls. Very prolific layers, even more so than the Brown Leghorn or the famous Plymouth Rock. Also make fine spring chickens or broilers. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds Similar in habits and appearance to the Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, the only difference being in the comb. Stock of these from our very best strain of this breed and contains Blue Ribbon Winners from the last three shows here. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.

Barred Plymouth Rock America's popular favorites. Recommended strongly for prolific laying qualities and for market or table fowls. Our stock is first-class in every respect. \$1.00 per sitting of 13 eggs; \$6.00 per 100.

Brown Leghorns All Leghorns are egg-producers; the Brown Leghorns in this respect. Good stock headed by Prize Winners. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$6.00 per 100.

These prices include packing and delivery from our stores, or to express office in this city.

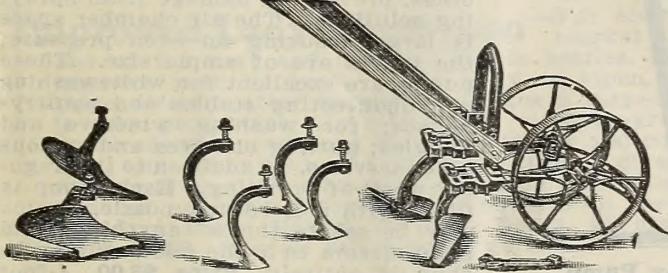
Cockerels and Pullets

We can usually furnish cockerels and pullets of most of the above breeds of poultry. Prices quoted on request.

Write for our Special POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE

It contains much useful and practical information for all who raise poultry. Mailed free, upon request.

Seed Drills and Garden Tools



Planet, Jr., No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

Iron Age Hand Tools

No. 16. Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder. —Sows in a continuous row or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.....	\$8.50
No. 6. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Drill is like No. 16; the attachments supply all the tools necessary in the garden	12.00
No. 15. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Like No. 6 but has only one wheel	11.00
No. 1. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Like No. 6, but without seed drill attachment, which may be added at any time	7.00
No. 9. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Same attachment as No. 1, but has one wheel	5.25
No. 19C. Wheel Plow and Cultivator. —Fitted with plow, scuffle-hoe and cultivator teeth. Has 24-inch wheel,	3.50
No. 11. Wheel Plow. —Will plow 3 to 4 inches deep, 4 to 6 inches wide	2.50

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Planet Jr. Hand Tools

No. 3. Hill and Drill Seeder. —Sows in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart or in a continuous row	\$10.00
No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. —Similar to No. 3, but has attachments for cultivating, etc.	10.50
No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe. —Fitted with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, 2 plows and 2 leaf lifters	6.50
No. 38. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. —Has 2 sets of 3 discs each, 2 three-prong cultivator teeth, a plow and a leaf lifter	6.50
No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Has 2 six-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 7-inch rake, 4-inch rake, plow and leaf lifter	5.35
No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. —Similar to No. 16, but without rakes	4.50
Firefly Garden Plow. —Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep	2.25

LANG'S HAND WEEDER. Should be in use in every garden; handy in weeding close to the plant. 25 cts. each, by mail 30 cts.

HENRY W. WOOD, President.

L. R. SPENCER, Secretary and Treasurer.

The IMPLEMENT COMPANY,

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The Implement Company issues one of the best and most complete farm catalogs published, and will take pleasure in mailing a copy to anyone interested, upon request. It contains prices and full descriptions of all the best makes of

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Paris Green —A strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. **1/4 lb. 10 cts.; 1/2 lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 28 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.25.** Special price on large lots.

Arsenate of Lead —Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions; white in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferred to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. **Per lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 12 1/2 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$13.50.**



Bordeaux Mixture —Ready for use by simply adding water. Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black rot, and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits. Works in sprayer freely without clogging, permitting a fine spray. **Quart, 35 cts.; 2 qts. 60 cts.; gal. (makes 50 gallons), 90 cts.; 5 gals. for \$4.00; 10 gals. \$7.00; 25 gals. for \$16.00; 50-gallon barrel, \$30.00.**

Lime and Sulphur —**For San Jose Scale.** It takes years for a fruit tree to reach a profitable age, but San Jose Scale can kill it in a single season. Lime and sulphur mixture can be made on the farm if the proper appliances are at hand, but it is

a most disagreeable job. Our mixture is highly concentrated, and is ready for use by simply adding water, no boiling. Spray in the late fall and early winter, and again in the spring before the buds open. For small orchard use the Bucket Spray (price, \$3.00), for large orchard the Barrel Pump (price \$10.00). Dilute one gallon of Lime and Sulphur with 20 to 40 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree. **Quart, 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon 85 cts.; 5 gals. \$3.50; 10 gals. \$6.50; 25 gals. \$12.50; 50 gal. bbls. \$20.00.**

Kerosene Emulsion —For San Jose scale, cabbage worm, melon and pea-louse, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, lice, and all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Mix 1 quart Emulsion to 25 to 50 water. **Quart 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gal. 85 cts.; 5 gals. \$3.50.**

Whale Oil Soap —Recommended for San Jose scale and other insects which infest the bark of trees. **Pound, 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.**

Slug Shot —Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. **5-lb. packages, 25 cts.; 100 lbs. \$4.00.** Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.

Tobacco Dust —One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes; a splendid preventive for strawberry weevil; fine for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants, as well as fertilizing and stimulating the growth. Should be used when setting out fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. **10-lb. bag, 30 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.75; 1,000 lbs., \$16.00.**

Bug Death —Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. **Pound, 15 cts.; 3-lb. packages, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50 cts.; 12 1/2-lb. package, \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.** Use 12 1/2 to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

Sterlingworth Fly Driver —A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Killer is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated—one quart making 2 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. **Per qt. 60 cts.; 2 qts., \$1.00.**

Thymo Creso —A cold water dip. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **Small bottles, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; 1/2 gal. \$1.00; gal. \$1.75.**

A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. **3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts.** A 3-oz. cake makes 1 1/2 gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

KILLS

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

Copper Sulphate —**Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.** Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Use 5 lbs. copper sulphate and 5 lbs. unslaked lime to 50 gallons of water. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. **Price, by express, 1 lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$2.00.**

Lemon-Oil Insecticide

The best remedy for house-plants, destroying green fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Directions on each can. **1/2-pint, 25 cts.; pint, 40 cts.; quart, 75 cts.; 1/2-gallon, \$1.25; gallon, \$2.00.**

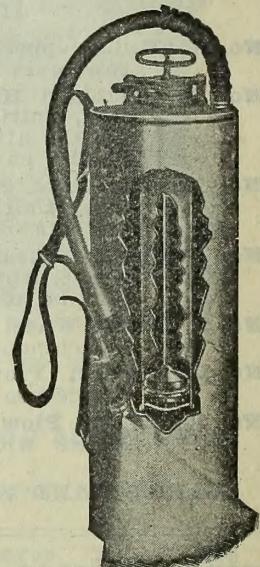
Bucket Spray Pump —Excepting the foot-rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. These pumps are excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting stables and poultry-houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. **Price, \$3.00.** 4-foot extension pipe 30 cts. extra.

Auto-Spray Pump —Compressed air sprayer. A self-operating sprayer of simple construction; durable, easy to carry and to work. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity four gallons. Made of brass. **Price, with stopcock nozzle, \$6.75; with Auto-Pop Nozzle, \$7.75.**

Barrel Spray Pump —Every one who does any amount of spraying should have a barrel sprayer. We offer a splendid pump with bronze valves and brass seats. The plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. It will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches long, enabling the pump to throw a constant and uniform spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated.

Outfit A. —Pump with mechanical agitator, 10 feet of hose, 8 foot extension pipe and Bordeaux nozzle, \$10.00.

Outfit B. —Pump with mechanical agitator, 2 leads of hose (10 feet each), Y connection, 8 foot extension pipe and 2 Bordeaux nozzles, \$12.00.



Auto-Spray Pump

Bordeaux Nozzle —Can be set to throw anything from a solid stream to a fine spray. **75 cts.; postpaid, 80 cts.**

Rubber Hose —**3/8-inch** (for bucket pump), **12 cts per foot;** **1/2-inch** (for Auto-Spray and Barrel Pumps), **15 cts. per foot;** clamps for attaching hose **3/8 and 1/2 inch sizes,** each 5 cts.

Tri-Jet Hand Sprayer —Useful in small gardens, greenhouses, and for house plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist; does splendid work. **Tin, 60 cts.; brass, \$1.25.**

Bellows Duster —A handy implement for applying Slug Shot, Paris Green and other dry insecticides in small gardens. Far superior to the old-fashioned bag method, the insecticide being thrown out in a cloud, covering the entire plant and reaching both sides of the leaves. **Price, \$1.00, by express.**

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Strawberry plants can be set out in the spring anytime during March or April. Make the rows three feet apart setting the plants fifteen inches apart in the row. Keep well worked and free from weeds and in the fall apply well rotted manure lightly along the rows as a top dressing, working it in early in the spring. A light mulch of pine tops or straw applied after cultivation in the spring will improve the quality and cleanness of the fruit to a considerable extent.

Missionary —A new variety, which is proving very popular all through the trucking districts. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is of good shipping qualities, and is being planted on quite an extensive scale by berry growers through the trucking districts. Price, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Red Bird —A new strawberry of southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose, early blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of this crop. Price, by express, per 100, 60 cts.; per 1,000, \$3.50.

Excelsior —Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollener; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table and preserving qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Improved Lady Thompson —For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry, and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50. Special prices on large lots.

Climax —A new and most productive variety, which has proved very popular and profitable wherever it has been grown. The plants are of a distinct and beautiful green color, vigorous-growing and free from rust. It is an early-maturing main-crop berry, above the average in size, remarkable for its productiveness; specially recommended for both home and shipping. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Heflin's Early —A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance. 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$4.; 25 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Aroma —This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Clyde —A remarkably productive and desirable main-crop strawberry. It makes berries of large size and of excellent quality. Good shipper and an attractive and salable variety. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Klondyke —The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather, the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a staminate, or self-pollener, a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Tennessee Prolific —(Perfect).—A good shipping and market variety, desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.50.

Strawberry Plants sent by mail, postage paid, at an extra cost of 5 cts. per dozen, or 15 cts per 100, which add to catalog prices, in case you desire plants sent by mail.

Howell's Seedling —This belongs to the giant tribe of Strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Haverland —This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous; makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent mid-season berry for near market or home use. Dozen, 25 cts. postpaid; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Brandywine —This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Sharpless —An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. Dozen, 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Bubach —One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Gandy —A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Early Harvest —A pistillate cross between Excelsior and Lady Thompson. From our fruiting experience with this variety, we believe this promises to become one of the best and most popular early strawberries in use. It is very productive, of good size, early to mature, fine flavor and a splendid berry either for market or home use. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Mellie —This is also a pistillate variety, but makes a fine conical shaped berry, of superior flavor and very productive, and of extra fine table qualities. Rather soft for shipping, but will make an excellent berry for home market or private use. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.

Jim Dumas —A fine productive berry, high color and excellent flavor. A berry of great promise. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Charles Newman —A cross between Excelsior and Aroma. Very productive, and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Makes very attractive berries. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Chesapeake —This is claimed to be as late as the Grandy, more productive on lighter soils, and equal to it in size, while its shipping qualities far excel that popular standard variety. Per dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Virginia —A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.

Good Luck —A new variety which has been quite extensively grown in Maryland, and makes a very desirable berry, both for home use and market. Per dozen, 20 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds, excepting the new varieties (customer's selection), for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. This applies to all excepting the new varieties.

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